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ABSTRACT

This publication outlines the role of the blacks in U.S. history. It is intended as an aid to elementary, middle, and junior high school teachers. The outline is organized by the following areas: The Role of the Negro in American History (1422-1790); Exploration and Colonization (1450-1763); Significant Events (1781-1796); (1796-1850); (1820-1877); (1870-1910); (1898-1920); (1920-1940); (1941-1968); Establishment of the Nation (1781-1796); Problems of a New Nation (1795-1836); Civil War and Reconstruction (1820-1877); Building an Industrial Nation (1870-1910); Reform in America (1870-1910); Rise of the United States as a World Power (1898-1920); America Between Two Wars: Prosperity and Depression (1920-1940); World War II and Beyond (1941-present); and Black History Timeline. (Author/RM)

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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Dr. Frank B. Brouillet

MAJOR CURRICULUM UNITS
IN BLACK HISTORY
FOR
ELEMENTARY & JUNIOR HIGH/MIDDLE SCHOOL
TEACHERS

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NOTES TO THE READER

The teacher is encouraged to provide opportunities for more effective teaching and learning activities by asking questions and discussing topics such as:

- Is there a Black philosophy of the arts?
- What does the term "Black community" mean?
- How did the Black Panthers and the Black Muslims influence the non-violence movement?
- Should Blacks be trusted to fulfill responsibilities in national, state and local government?
- Was the South really "solid" on the slavery issues?

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY (1422-1790). 1

EXPLORATION & COLONIZATION (1450-1763) 4
Road to Independence

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (1781-1796) 17

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATION (1781-1796). 18
Beginnings of Government

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (1796-1850) 21

PROBLEMS OF A NEW NATION (1795-1836) 22
Neutral Rights-War of 1812
Economic Development
National Unity

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (1820-1877) 28

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION (1820-1877) 29
Life-North & South
Division-Civil War
Restoration-Reconstruction

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (1870-1910) 38

BUILDING AN INDUSTRIAL NATION (1870-1910). 39
Development of Labor Movement
Agricultural Revolution
Gowth of Cities

REFORM IN AMERICA (1870-1910). 45
Government Reform-Civil Service
Political Reform
Government Regulation of Business

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (1898-1920) 48

RISE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A WORLD POWER (1898-1920) 49
Beginnings of Imperialism
Involvement in World Affairs

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (1920-1940) 52

AMERICA BETWEEN TWO WARS: PROSPERITY & DEPRESSION (1920-1940) 53
The 1920's
Depression & The New Deal
End of Isolation

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (1941-1968) 60

WORLD WAR II & BEYOND (1941-). 62
World War II
Search for Security
Age of Technocracy & Reform

BLACK HISTORY TIMELINE 71

*Please Note: The terms Afro-American, Black and Negro can be used interchangebly.

SPI **Superintendent of Public Instruction**
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PREFACE

The purpose of this publication is to provide a supplementary instructional aide for elementary and junior/middle school teachers, although it is recognized that there are numerous outstanding publications, including periodicals, available to concerned and interested educators.

There are at least two major dilemmas confronting the teacher who wishes to meet both the psychological (self-concept) and instructional needs of black pupils and those needs of all pupils:

1. Teachers do not have a great deal of time to research available resource materials for instructional purposes;

2. There is a difference between teachers becoming more knowledgeable about black ethnic history and developing instructional materials for pupil use; the need for a positive relationship between these phenomena is acknowledged.

It is recognized, also, that this information is extremely basic and that there is a need for additional related efforts at all levels of instruction (K-12). Although these outlines have been developed and utilized over an extended period of time, they are dated and serve only as rudimentary instructional materials.

It is hoped, however, that these outlines present information in a straightforward format for teacher use.

I appreciate the efforts of Ed Matthews and Larry Strickland for compiling and editing these outlines. Their willing and expert involvement improves the quality of these outlines.

Warren H. Burton
Director
Office for Equity Education

THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY - BLACK HISTORY

A. Free Negroes came to the New World as explorers and settlers (First African slaves brought to Lisbon, Portugal in 1422).

1) Alonzo Pedro il Nigro, (Pedro Alonzo Nino), an African Moor, sailed with Columbus in 1492, as one of his pilots (October 12, 1492). Some accounts name Nino as the Captain of the Nina.

2) Neflo de Olano was one of 30 Negroes with Balboa when the Pacific Ocean was discovered (April, 1513).

3) Bishop Las Casa influenced the Spanish Government to allow Spaniards to import twelve Negroes each in a move to encourage immigration to the New World, (1517).

The first slave revolt in the United States occurred in what is now South Carolina, (April 22, 1526).

4) Stephen Dorantez "Estivanico", (Little Stephen), discovered what is now New Mexico and Arizona (Estevanico) (1538).

5) Blacks accompanied De Soto on his mission to the Mississippi.

6) The second settler in what is now Alabama was an African member of the De Soto expedition (1540).

7) Negroes were with Cortez in Mexico, Pizarro, De Vaca, and Marquette and Joliet.

8) Blacks were with Mondez in founding St. Augustine, Florida, (1565).

9) Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable, a Negro fur trader, founded the city of Chicago, (near end of Revolutionary War).

B. Some Negroes were brought to America as bondsmen (indentured servants.)

John Hawkins carried slaves from Portuguese Africa to Spanish America, (1562).

1) Portuguese brought first slaves.

2) Jamestown first slavery colony, (1619) "Twenty Negroes" August - Dutch ship - Beginnings of "Black History."

First public school for Negroes & Indians in Virginia, 1620

William Tucker - First Black child born and baptized in English America at Jamestown, Virginia - 1624.

First Black slaves brought into New England, 1638.

The permanence of slavery is established in the English colonies and the widespread recognition of it encompasses all colonies.

Slave holders separated the slaves from his natural heritage in order to protect and perpetuate the institution of slavery.

Not all slaves were unskilled; some came equipped with skills whereas others acquired them here.

Some Negroes became important literary figures.

By 1770, there were more than 350,000 Negroes in the colonies; although most of these were slaves, there were 59,000 Free negroes according to the 1790 census.

Negro enslavement replaced Indian bondage - why?

Difference between colonial slavery and post-cotton gin slavery.

C. Slavery became a legalized institution. (20% of colonial population)

1) An agrarian economy required a cheap supply of labor.

2) Increasingly, more Negroes were enslaved. (1738) Brother Martin De Porres - first Negro Catholic Priest.

3) Maryland and Virginia legalized slavery in the 1660's.

4) Slavery legalized in most of colonies and was recognized by all colonies.

5) Impossible for Negroes to practice or retain African customs because of demands of slavery.

D. Types of Slave Work.

1) Categories of slaves - field and house.

2) Skilled - carpenters, blacksmiths, butchers, brickmakers, wrought iron. (balustrades)

E. Contributions to Literature.

1) Jupiter Hammond - published religious poems.

2) Gustavus Vassa - slave life autobiography.

3) Lucy Terry - poetess.

4) Phillis Wheatley - granted freedom; book of verse (1773) (praised by Voltaire, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington.)

F. Protest.

1) More than one hundred rebellions by slaves on high seas.

2) Pennsylvania Quakers responsible for first white group anti-slavery protest.

3) Church groups organized anti-slavery societies (Baptists and Methodists).

4) Slave revolts - New York and South Carolina.

5) Haitian Revolution - (vs. French - Toussaint L'Ouverture - 1790's only successful land-based slave revolution in history).

6) Bahaia - Portuguese Colony - runaway slaves held off armies for 70 years.

AN OUTLINE OF AFRO-AMERICAN-BLACK-NEGRO HISTORY

Europeans Colonize the Americas, 1450-1763

I. The role of the Black in Early America.

A. Free, slave, and indentured Negroes on the Spanish, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and British explorations to the New World:

1. With Pizarro in Peru.
2. With Cortez in Mexico.
3. With Balboa on discovery of the Pacific Ocean.
4. With De Ayllon in Florida.
5. With Coronado in New Mexico.
6. With Cartier and Champlain in North America.
7. With the Jesuits in Canada and in the Mississippi Valley.
8. With the French in Louisiana.

B. The Black Explorers.

1. Estavanico ("Little Stephen").
2. Jean Baptiste Pointe de Sable in Chicago.
3. Nuflio de Olan with Balboa.

C. English, Black, Scotch, Irish, and German indentured servants in the New World.

D. A basis of equality for Blacks form completion of indentureship between 1623-1660 (voted, testified in court, accumulated land, and mingled freely with other people).

E. A Black slave labor force in the New World.

1. Rise of Black enslavement due, in part, to failure of making Indians effective slaves.
2. In parts of Latin America -- mining and agriculture.
3. In West Indies -- sugar.
4. In Southern colonies -- tobacco, cotton, rice, indigo.

II. The Plantation system in the British North American colonies.

A. Description, development of plantation system.

B. Causes for growth.

C. Change from use of indentured servants to slaves.

D. Life on a plantation for Black slaves.

III. Free Blacks -- in 1790, more than 59,000 free Blacks in the United States, with more than half in the South: farmers, artisans, mechanics, laborers, seafaring men, hatters, shopkeepers, traders, waiters, cooks, hairdressers, domestic servants, and musicians.

Thirteen English Coloinies Win Independence, 1763-1783

I. A turning point toward slaves and slavery in some areas.

A. 1755, the Quakers' position against the importation of slaves.

B. Natural rights philosophy vs. slavery.

C. Thomas Jefferson's call for the end of all slave trade and slavery in North America (in 1776 he protested because the King did not stop slave trade).

D. Stoppage of the slave trade in some states and manumission acts in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, and New Jersey from 1780-1784.

E. Slavery forbidden in the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787.

II. Black participation in the War for Independence (on both English and American sides).

A. 5,000 Blacks out of 300,000 total American troops.

1. Crispus Attucks
2. Salem Poor
3. Peter Salem
4. Austin Dabney
5. Lemuel Haynes
6. Tack Sisson
7. Deborah Gannett

B. The escape of 100,000 Blacks from slavery.

Americans Become a Nation, 1783-1823

I. Government leaders' concern with economic and political stability.

A. Compromises

1. The count of slaves (three-fifths of slaves counted as population for basis of representation).

2. Article I, Section 9, slave trade, until 1808.

B. Growth of banks, corporations, insurance companies, canals, and turnpikes after 1790; "King Cotton".

C. Powerful pro-slavery interests awakened at this time.

II. Development of slavery in the cotton-growing South due to technological changes in the United States and England.

III. Contributions by Black intellectuals in early United States.

A. Phyllis Wheatley

B. Benjamin Banneker

C. Prince Hall

D. Jupiter Hammon

E. Gustavus Vassa

IV. Unchanged status of Blacks, slave and free, in spite of the Bill of Rights (1791).

A. Uncertainty of full civil liberties to free Blacks.

B. Elimination of three-fifths representation rule and establishment of full citizenship rights to Blacks by Thirteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Concern For Human Rights Increases, yet Slavery Expands, 1823-1860

I. Abolition movement, a part of the humanitarian trend.

A. Black leaders

1. Martin R. Delaney
2. Henry Highland Garnet
3. William H. Day
4. Frederick Douglass
5. Samuel Cornish
6. Robert Purvis
7. William Wells Brown
8. James W.C. Pennington
9. Harriet Tubman
10. F. Ellen Watkins
11. William Cooper Nell

B. White leaders

1. Elijah P. Lovejoy
2. Wendell Phillips
3. Sarah and Angeline Grimke
4. William Lloyd Garrison
5. Louis and Arthur Tappan
6. Theodore Dwight Weld
7. James G. Birney
8. Harriet Beecher Stowe
9. John Greenleaf Whittier

II. Insurrections against slavery.

A. Gabriel Prosser (Gabriel's Revolt) 1800.

B. Denmark Vesey, 1822.

C. Nat Turner (Turner's Rebellion), 1831.

D. John Brown, 1859.

III. Religious groups and leaders in the Humanitarian Movement.

A. Quakers, Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists.

1. Underground Railroad
2. Schools for Blacks

B. Many Black ministers, leaders in the abolition movement.

1. Henry Highland Garnet
2. James W.C. Pennington
3. Samuel Cornish

IV. Higher education opportunities for Blacks.

A. Avery College for Negroes in Pittsburg, 1852.

B. Ashman Institute (later Lincoln University) in Pennsylvania, 1854.

C. Wilberforce College near Xenia, Ohio, 1856.

D. John Russwurm, first Black graduate from Bowdoin, 1862; publisher of first Black newspaper, Freedom's Journal.

E. Admission of Blacks to Oberlin College in 1830.

Technology, Business Enterprise, Westward Expansion, And Internal Improvements Spur Economic Growth, 1787-1860

I. Industrial East

A. Increased slavery in the South related to the growth of the manufacturing of cotton cloth.

B. Free Blacks, not generally employed as were the immigrant factory and industrial labor workers.

II. "King Cotton" South

A. Slave system, different economic pattern from the rest of the nation.

B. The South, a region united politically, economically, and socially by slavery. (It should be recognized that all Southerners were not supporter's of slavery.)

III. Frontier West

A. Frontiersmen and miners

1. James P. Beckworth
2. Jacob Dodson

B. Homesteaders

1. George W. Bush (Puget Sound)
2. Hiram Young (Independence, Missouri)

C. Movement westward by settlers holding respective sectional attitudes toward slavery.

IV. Black Inventors' contributions in this period.

A. Louis Temple (standard harpoon for whaling industry).

B. James Forten (device for handling sails).

C. Henry T. Blair (patented corn harvester).

D. Herbert Rillieux (patented evaporating pan in sugar refining).

Slavery Splits The Nation; Reconstruction Fails The Black, 1860-1877

I. Threat to Southern political power due to Republican triumph in 1860 election; nation at the brink of war.

II. The Civil War

A. Emancipation Proclamation of January 1863.

1. Support gained from people influenced by the abolitionists
2. European opinion influenced
3. Stimulated hope among Black slaves; thousands flocked to Union armies.

B. The Black in the Civil War

1. 180,000 in the Army; 29,000 in the Navy; 40,000 Black deaths; 21 Black recipients of the congressional Medal of Honor (Joachim Pease and John H. Lawson).
2. Blacks commissioned as officers in the Union Army
3. Escape of 100,000 slaves from plantations to headquarters around Washington: Southern loss; Northern gain.

III. Political, social, civil rights' effects resulting from the Reconstruction Period in the South.

A. Southerners

1. Solid South
2. Hatred and denial of Negro suffrage.
3. Black political leaders in postwar South.
4. The "new industrial elite's" political and economic power.
5. Disregard for law and legal procedures; use of violence and force.
6. The rise of the Ku Klux Klan.

B. The Blacks

1. Republicans
2. Loss of faith in local self-government.
3. Looking to national government for protection.
4. Laborers at the bottom of the scale in urban areas.
5. Propertyless
6. Sharecroppers, sometimes share tenants.
7. Intensively unemployed in urban areas.
8. Shorn of political power.

IV. Education for Blacks, a concern of many in the North and in the South, 1860-1900.

A. Higher education supported by private funds.

1. George Peabody
2. John D. Rockefeller
3. Andrew Carnegie
4. William Baldwin, Jr.
5. Robert C. Ogden

B. Black educational institutions.

1. Fisk
2. Atlanta
3. Tougaloo
4. Hampton
5. Shaw
6. Morehouse
7. Biddle
8. Tuskegee (Booker T. Washington)

C. Open door to Black applicants in Northern colleges and universities; 34 institutions of higher learning established.

D. Education for Black children.

1. Freedmen's bureau, 1865-1870.

a. 4,239 free schools for Blacks.
b. 9,307 teachers.
c. 247,333 pupils.

2. Julius Rosenwald Fund.

a. 5,357 school buildings.
b. 663,615 pupils.

3. Education in the new Southern constitution.

4. George Peabody Fund.

a. $2,000,000 for public schools for Blacks.
b. Some money for George Peabody College for teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

5. Substantial support for education from Blacks themselves: between 1870 to 1899, $70 million in direct and indirect taxes collected for educational purposes.

6. $15 million in tuition and fees paid by Blacks to educational institutions.

E. Substandard educational provisions for Black children in the South.

1. 1907-1908, ratio of money spent -- $5.67 for white teachers' salaries; $1.00 for Black teachers' salaries.

The Economy And Democracy Grow, 1865-1917

I. Retrenchment of Black political, social, and economic rights in the South.

A. Poll taxes, complicated voting procedures, "grandfather clause," voting disqualifications for Blacks.

B. Black sharecropper and tenant farmer; lack of economic opportunities in factories of New South.

C. Rise of racism and Jim Crowism increase of lynchings; new emphasis on doctrine of white supremacy and Black inferiority.

1. Movement of anti-Black feeling to North and West.
2. Deep inroads by Ku Klux Klan.
3. 3,000 lynchings between 1812-1900.

D. Plessy vs. Ferguson.

II. Cheap labor supply for Northern industrial plants and mines up to 1914 by Eastern and Southern European immigrants; no place in industry for Blacks until after the stoppage and restriction of immigrants after 1914.

III. Urbanization of the Black after 1910.

A. From the agrarian, unskilled stage to the lowest rung of industrial unskilled laborers.

1. Excluded from craft unions and skilled jobs
2. Remained in severe poverty, crowded ghettos, and in state of constant unemployment.

B. Between 1888 and 1933 both major political parties, more or less, concerned about the economic, political, and social conditions of the Black in the South and in the North.

1. 1,000,000 Black farmers organized in Colored Farmers Alliance and Co-operative Union because of Populists' call for Black political equality.
2. South and West reaction to this: itensified white supremacy

IV. Black reaction to retrenchment.

A. Niagara Movement, 1905

B. NAACP, 1909

C. National Urban League, 1910

D. Publications: Boston Guardian, 1901; Chicago Defender, 1905; Crisis, 1910

V. Black inventors.

A. Granville T. Woode (patents for air brakes).

B. Elijah McCoy (automatic machine lubricator).

C. Jan E. Matzeliger (shoe laster).

D. Lewis Latimer (made drawings for Bell's telephone: Maxim gun; carbon filament for the Maxim electric lamp; worked in Edison's laboratory).

E. John P. Parker (screw for tobacco presses and founder of Ripley Foundry and Machine Company).

F. George Washington Carver (scientist, inventor, and educator).

VI. Rise of Black small businessmen.

A. Charles Clinton Spaulding (North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company).

B. Some Black banks, grocery stores, drugstores, lumber miils, small construction business; beauty culture business (Sarah Spencer, Madam Walker, A.E. Malone).

The Nation Takes A Part In World Affairs, 1865-1930

I. The Black in national defense.

A. Black unites organized as part of the regular military establishment.

1. 9th Cavalry, 1886
2. 10th Cavalry, 1886
3. 24th Infantry, 1869
4. 25th Infantry, 1869

B. Blacks serve in the Spanish-American war.

C. 350,000 Blacks in the armed forces in World War I.

D. 200,000 Blacks served overseas in World War I, both as combat and noncombat troops.

II. The Black in diplomacy.

A. Ebenezer D. Bassett, Minister Residen and Consul General in Haiti,

B. James M. Turner, Minister Resident and Consul General in Liberia, 1882.

III. Harlem "Renaissance"

The Nation Suffers Depression And War, 1930-1945

I. The Depression, as it affected the Black.

A. The Black, the first to be fired and the last to be hired.

B. Unemployment

1. By 1933 one of every four Blacks on relief.
2. Blacks, 3,000,000 out of 18 million on relief.

C. Animosity toward Blacks because of competition for jobs.

D. Communist propaganda not effective with Blacks in spite of severe hardships.

II. The New Deal.

A. The Social Security Act of 1935, most significant New Deal measure for Blacks.

1. Old-age benefits to workers
2. Unemployment insurance
3. Aid to the blind and crippled
4. Aid to dependent mothers and children
5. Aid to destitute old people

B. Low-cost housing activities.

1. Decrease in crowded conditions of Black families.
2. Better housing in more than twenty-five cities.

C. The Civilian Conservation Corps' Black enrollment in May of 1935, 16,000.

D. Aid to Black farmers.

1. Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, 1937.
2. Farm Security Administration rehabilitation loans.

E. Wagner Labor Relations Act, 1935.

1. Steel, coal, iron, mine, electric, garment, and auto workers in industrial unions.
2. 210,000 Blacks in industrial unions (C.I.O.) in 1940 membership.

III. World War II and the Black.

A. Wartime focus on Blacks' place in the military and in industry.

1. Uncertainty about Black rights because of discrimination during and after World War I.
2. Contradiction over discrimination at home and in the military and over the struggle against Nazi and Fascist racial superiority dogma.

B. End of discrimination in defense industries, 1941.

C. Beginning of integration of ground troops, 1945.

D. 1,000,000 Black men and women in uniforms, including 6,000 officers

IV. The United Nations.

A. "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." (Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

B. Most prominent American Black participants at formation of United Nations, June 1945.

1. Ralph Bunche
2. Mary McLeod Bethune
3. W.E.B. DuBois

C. Charter provision of United Nations appealing to Blacks: "Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, languages, or religion."

American Deal With Economic Growth, The War On Poverty, Civil Rights, World Problems, 1946-Present

I. Expanding civil rights.

A. Truman's Civil Rights Commission, 1946.

B. Truman's executive order integrating armed forces, 1948.

C. Brown vs. The Board of Education, 1954.

1. A reversal of Plessy vs. Ferguson.
2. An outlawing of racial discrimination in the public schools.

D. Civil rights laws

1. The Civil Rights Law, 1957.
2. The Civil Rights Law, 1960.
3. Initiation by Congress of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, 1962.
4. The Civil Rights Act, 1965.

II. Southern reaction and violence to progress in civil rights laws

A. Resistance to civil rights laws.

1. Little Rock, Arkansas
2. Montgomery, Alabama
3. Oxford, Mississippi
4. Birmingham, Alabama
5. Philadelphia, Mississippi

B. Renewed activities by the Ku Klux Klan.

C. Token compliance toward integration in Southern schools.

1. In Southern states, Blacks in school with whites, 1.18%.
2. In border states, Blacks in school with whites, 54.8%.

D. Apathy of Southerners to acts of violence against Blacks.

III. In behalf of civil rights.

A. Protestants

B. Catholics

C. Jewish organizations

D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Roy Wilkins.

E. National Urban League, Whitney M. Young.

F. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, James Forman, John Lewis, Stokely Carmichael.

G. Congress of Racial Equality, James Farmer, Floyd McKissick.

H. A.F.L. - C.I.O.

I. Conference of Federated Organizatins.

J. Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

IV. Nationalists

A. Black Muslims, Elijah Muhammad.

B. Organization of Afro-American Unity, Malcolm X.

V. Desperation

A. Percent distribution of white and Black employed by occupational fields, 1910-1970.

B. Income comparison of whites and nonwhites.

C. Political (voting registration in Southern states in 1959 and 1964 indicates some slight improvements).

D. Social (stereotypes about Blacks false and incriminating; permeate much of the white community; cause discrimination in housing and in educational opportunities).

VI. Black reaction regarding

A. Riots in Rochester, Philadelphia, New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago.

B. Optimism (almost 75% of Blacks questioned replied that they thought white attitudes toward them would be better in the next five years).

VII. Federal Government's acts of intervention.

A. Federal troops in Little Rock, in University, Alabama.

B. Nationalized Guard in Oxford, Mississippi.

C. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, federal voting registrars.

Significant Events (1781-1796)

Crispus Attucks - first to fall in the Boston Massacre (1770).

Negroes, as well as Whites, were responsible for American Revolutionary War success. (Concord, Lexington, Valley Forge, Delaware) (J. Paul Jones) (spies)

The Northwest Ordinance bans slavery in all land north of the Ohio River (1787).

The Constitutional Convention protects property in slaves in three separate sections (1787). -- Extended slave trade for another generation.
Granted Congress power to pass laws providing for return of runaway slaves.
Granted slaveholders extra votes.

Forced from a white church, Philadelphia Negroes begin their own (1787). (Richard Allen, Absolum Jones)

Two Negro battalions assisted Andrew Jackson in defending New Orleans against the Brittish (1814).

Abolitionist societies formed by Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton.

The issue of slavery was divisive in the early stages of government, despite attempts by many influential governmental figures to overcome the problem.

Establishment of the Nation (1781-1796)

I. Contributions of Negroes in Revolutionary War.

Approximately 5,000 slaves and free Negroes served.

a. British promised freedom.
b. Washington allowed slaves to serve.

A. Army.

1. Lemuel Haynes - Concord Minuteman.
2. Prince Whipple - served at Valley Forge and crossing of the Delaware.
3. Haynes, Primus Black and Epheram Blackman - served at Ft. Ticonderoga.
4. Black Sampson - served at Brandywine.
5. Saul Matthews and Pompey - served as spies.
6. James Armestead (Portsmouth, Va.) served as a spy after being. freed by Virignia Legislature at LaFayette's request.
7. Crispus Attacks - first to die in the Boston Massacre.
8. Peter Salem and Salem Poor - participated at Bunker Hill; Major Pitcain killed by Peter Salem.
9. Deborah Gannet - first American woman to enroll in armed services. She served as "Robert Shurtiff" in the patriot army and was rewarded for extraordinary instance of female heroism.
10. Austin Dabney - entered the army as a slave. Granted his freedom and received a tract of land in Georgia as a reward and a pension from the U.S. Government.
11. Barzillai Lew - attained the rank of company commander.
12. Jack Sisson - helped capture Major General Prescott, commander-in-chief of British troops in R.I. (1777).
13. An entire Negro regiment wiped out at Points Bridge (1781).

B. Navy (Leonard-Chesapeake Incident, War of 1812)

Several Negroes served as naval pilots with John Paul Jones. Caesar Tarrant served as a pilot four years; Patriot captured a British vessel while under his command.

II. The Legal Status of the Negro in the Beginning of Government

A NW Ordinance (1787) banned slavery in all land north of Ohio River.

B. The Continental Congress attempted to ban the importation of slaves as of December 1, 1775, through the efforts of Jefferson and Franklin.

C. While the Continental Congress was drafting the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson submitted a "vehement denunciation" of slavery. He failed to convince Congress to make abolition a part of the historic 1776 document.

D. Delegates to Constitutional Convention entered into compromises (55 delegates) (Setbacks for opponents to slavery).

a. Delegates extended slave trade until 1808.
b. Fugitive Slave Laws (1793).
c. Three-fifths compromise gave slaveholders extra votes.

E. Many Negroes who achieved freedom status found restrictions placed upon them.

a. Negro children could not attend city schools.
b. Negroes could be sentenced back to slavery if found guilty of crime.
c. Freedom of movement restricted severely.
d. Negroes excluded from voting in many states.

III. Civilian Contributions During Revolutionary Period.

A. "Kneel-in" led by Richard Allen and Absalom Jones (1787). They formed the Independent Free African Society and performed heroic service to community during Yellow Fever epidemic (cholera). Later Jones founded St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church. Allen founded African Methodist Episcopal Church (Philadelphia).

B. Peter Williams--sexton of John Street Methodist Church found church not welcome to Negroes, founded the A.M.E. Zion Church (1796).

C. Prince Hall - Boston Negro leader - founder of Negro Free masonry, petitioned for schools for Negro children.

D. Free Negroes established a school for Negro children - Charleston, S.C. (1790).

E. Benjamin Bannecker - clock maker, published an almanac, wrote anti-slavery essays, appointed to commission to plan city--eventually disenfranchised Washington.

F. John Derham - first Negro physician in America.

G. Onesimus - slave who encouraged smallpox vaccination.

H. Caesar - slave awarded freedom and an annual stipend because of his discovery of a cure for a rattlesnake bite.

IV. Freedom Movements

1. Rise in anti-slavery sentiments
Abolition societies formed by Franklin & Hamilton
Several colonies and towns banned slavery (Vermont 1777)
Franklin founded a school for Negro children

2. Many segments of white population were sympathetic to Negro's plight and worked in his behalf.

   a. Quakers founded first American Anti-Slavery Society (1775).
   b. Philadelphia Negroes petitioned Congress for freedom (1797).

3. One of the persistent myths concerning the Negro slave was that he did nothing to resist his enslavement. This myth is obviously incongruent with the facts.

   a. Slave Revolts.

      (1) Several revolts on slave ships in 17th Century.
      (2) South Carolina revolt (1711)
      (3) New York revolts (1712, 1741)
      (4) Boston revolts (1723)
      (5) Virginia revolts (1730)

4. Negro Resistance.

   a. Work slow downs
   b. Infanticide
   c. Sabotage
   d. Suicide
   e. Feigned illness
   f. Escape

PROBLEMS OF A NEW NATION
(1796-1850)

(Significant Events)

Negroes were relied upon for valuable military service; they again showed themselves brave, intelligent fighters for their country.

Negro participation in the Armed Forces was sought out rather than discouraged as in the Revolutionary War. The valor of the Negro was soon forgotten after the war ended.

Slavery was considered an economic necessity by the South.

Throughout the history of the Negro in America, Negroes have demonstrated that they were willing to fight and die in order to achieve freedom.

The slave had no rights as an individual.

In many parts of the South it was unlawful to teach a Negro to read or write. Violation of these laws sometimes was punishable by death.

The power of education was recognized early by many. Those with anti-Negro sentiment feared and thwarted education for both free Negroes and slaves. However, there were Negroes who became highly educated and who were committed to the education of others.

Free Negro journalists used their talents to fight for emancipation.

Despite obstacles, Negroes made valuable contributions to American and world culture.

Negro writers drew their material from their own experiences and from their love of liberty.

Negroes recognized early the importance of having a voice in government.

Many Negro inventors have contributed to the growth of the country's economy. It is difficult to determine exactly how many Negro inventors there were, since under existing laws, only free Negroes were granted permission to patent inventions.

Efforts and methods to achieve freedom and equality were accelerated at this period. Free Negroes banded together to form a more organized resistance to slavery.

The question of the place of the Negro in the American society became a matter of great concern at this time.

Strong Negro leadership was evident in the abolitionist movement. The movement became effective as a result of the combination of white and Negro leadership.

Some Negroes were also interested in other social reforms.

The struggle for civil rights and the philosophy of non-violent resistance was begun by the Negro long before the twentieth century.

PROBLEMS OF A NEW NATION
(1796-1850)

I. War of 1812

A. A cause of aggravation: British encouraged Negroes to escape, join the Indians, and if possible, carry out British policy of harrassing the settlers.

B. Military Service

1. Army

a. After the burning of Washington, Absalom Jones and Richard Allen were asked to organize protection for Philadelphia. Two thousand Negroes, working forty-eight hours at a stretch, fortified Grace Ferry. Later, a Negro battalion was formed.

b. New York State Law provided for "two regiments of color."

c. In preparing for Battle of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson asked for free Negro volunteers. These battalions were promised equality of treatment and pay. A Negro was credited with shooting British General Pakenham.

d. Many slaves fought with the anticipation of obtaining freedom; some did.

e. After the war, the U.S demanded and received indemnity for slaves who had escaped to the English.

2 Navy

a. Approximately one-sixth of the American Navy was Negro.

b. In the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair, three of four seamen captured were Negro.

c. Captain Oliver Hazard Perry at first resented using Negro seamen, later praised their gallantry after his victory on Lake Erie.

d. Captain Perry said of John Johnson, a seaman, after he died, "When America has such tars*, she has little to fear from tyrants of the ocean."

* British term for seaman.

II. THE SOUTH DURING SLAVERY

A. Effects of the Cotton Gin

1. The cotton gin accomplished work previously done by fifty slaves.

2. The production of cotton increased greatly.

3. The slave population leaped from less than a million in 1793 to four million just before the Civil War.

4. The price of slaves rose from $200.00 to $2,000.00.

5. The cotton frontier moved west into Alabama, Texas, southern Kansas, and California.

B. Slave Rebellions

1. 1800: Gabriel Prosser, a Virignia slave, set out to attach Richmond; a violent storm saved the city; he was betrayed, then arrested, tried, sentenced to death.

2. 1811: Charles Deslondes, a free Negro, led a revolt in Louisana which was quelled by the state militia.

3. 1822: Denmark Vessey, a free Negro, organized a slave plot to seize Charleston, South Carolina. Betrayed by a slave, forty-seven Negroes, including Vessey, were killed. Four white men who had encouraged Vessey were fined and imprisoned.

4. 1831: Nat Turner, a mystic, who claimed he was chosen by God, led a small band of Virginia slaves from plantation to plantation, murdering slaveholding families and recruiting their slaves. Federal troops, artillery and state forces had to be called in. It took 3,000 troops, two months, to track him down. This revolt so frightened the South that at least one state considered giving up slavery.

5. 1839: Joseph Clinque, son of an African king, led fifty-four slaves in an unsuccessful revolt aboard the Armistad. He and others in the revolt were finally freed by the Supreme Court after a lengthy battle led by ex-President John Quincy Adams who acted as their lawyer.

6. 1841: Madison Washington led a revolt aboard the Creole that succeeded. The ship was sailed to the West Indies where he and the crew lived out their lives in freedom.

C. Living Conditions of Slaves

1. Slave codes prohibited

a. Holding of private meetings without the presence of a white man.

b. Entering into legal contracts.

c. Acquiring an education.

D. Negro Accomplishments

1. Education

a. John Russwurm: the first Negro college graduate from Bowdoin.

b. John Chavis: graduate of Princeton, instructed whites during the day and Negroes at night in North Carolina. He had to discontinue the school for Negroes after Nat Turner's revolt.

c. Charles Reason: educator of both whites and Negroes.

2. Journalism

a. John Russwurm and Samuel Cornish began the first Negro newspaper, Freedom's Journal, 1827.

b. David Ruggles published a quarterly magazine, The Mirror of Liberty. This was the first magazine to be edited by a Negro.

3. Sports

Tom Malineux, a champion boxer, was the first American athlete to compete abroad.

4. Entertainment

a. Ira Aldridge, son of a New York minister, was a Shakespearean actor who made one of the most outstanding contributions to world culture in mid-nineteenth century. He left the U.S. because of public prejudice against a Negro actor. A chair was established in his honor at Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford on Avon, England.

b. Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, an opera singer who performed in Europe, was called "The Black Swan."

c. In 1821 an African Company of Negro actors was formed in New York and presented their play at the African Grove in Greenwich Village.

5. Art

a. Patrick Reason, painter, designed the coffin plate for Daniel Webster's funeral.

b. Tom Day was a Negro craftsman.

6. Literature

a. George Moses Horton, an unlettered slave, composed poetry in the style of Wordsworth, Shelley.

b. Frances Harper was a popular Negro poet.

c. James W.C. Pennington, an illiterate slave blacksmith, escaped to the North and educated himself. He wrote the first Negro history in 1841. He won a Doctor of Divinity degree from Heidelburg University.

7. Government

In 1843, Negroes officially participated in the convention of the Liberty Party.

8. Science - Inventors

a. Henry Blair, from Maryland, received the first patent granted to a Negro. It was for the corn harvester.

b. Norbert Rillieux revolutionized the sugar refining industry in Europe and America with his method of evaporation. Today this process is also used in making condensed milk, soap, gelatin, and glue. Due to his treatment as a Negro, Rillieux returned to Paris where he lived for the rest of his life.

c. Lewis Temple invented the standard harpoon for the American whaling industry.

d. Thomas L. Jennings invented a process for cleaning clothes and made a fortune.

III. FREEDOM MOVEMENT

A. Exodus to Canada - after the War of 1812, Negroes found that Canada was a haven of freedom.

B. Underground Railroad: Negroes who were prominent:

1. William Wells Brown

2. George de Baptiste

3. Martin Delaney

4. Frederick Douglass

5. James Forten

6. Henry Garnett

7. J.W. Lohuen

8. Lewis Hayden

9. Charles Rimond

10. William Still: the director, kept meticulous records and later organized YMCA for Negroes.

11. David Ruggles

12. Sojurner Truth

13. David Walker

14. Samuel Ward

15. Theodore Wright

16. Harriet Tubman, the most daring and successful conductor, escaped from bondage and returned to the South nineteen times to free three-hundred other slaves.

C. Back to Africa Movement

1. Paul Cuffe, a wealthy Negro shipowner, in 1811, took 38 Negroes, sailed to Sierra Leone, British colony on western coast of Africa. He called his settlement "Friendly Society of American Negroes."

2. James Forten, attacked a wealthy Negro businessman, attached the American Colonization Society (formed by slaveowners to send Negroes to Liberia). Forten was one of the organizers of the Negro Convention Movement and was responsible for consolidating northern opinion against the emigration rationale. He demanded first class citizenship for Negroes. He was said to have converted William Lloyd Garrison and Theodore Dwight Weld to abolitionism and to have contributed money to Garrison for his paper, The Liberator.

D. National Convention of Free Colored People first met in 1831, in Philadelphia, and fought for emancipation, full citizenship for free Negroes, education and training in literature, science, and mechanical arts. Leaders were:

1. James Forten
2. Richard Allen
3. William Wells Brown
4. Samuel Cornish
5. John B. Vashon
6. Rev. Henry Highland Garnet
7. Robert Purvis

E. Negro Abolitionists

1. John Russwurm
2. Samuel Cornish
3. David Walker, wrote a fiery pamphlet in 1829 in which he concluded that slave revolts were justified to end slavery and he advised Negroes to take action.
4. Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave, was a great orator in the fight for freedom and he wrote a book about his life as a slave. He staged freedom rides in Jim Crow cars on New England trains, and was the editor and founder of The North Star.
5. Sojourner Truth spoke out against slavery constantly, sought freedom for her people, woman's suffrage, better working conditions. She was a nurse and spy for the Union forces.

F. Other Forms of Protest

1. William Whipper, an early advocate of passive resistance to unjust laws, founder of American Moral Reform Society, was a wealthy businessman who helped fugitive slaves on their way to Canada.
2. James W.C. Pennington led his congregation in non-violent campaigns against streetcar segregation in New York.
3. In 1849, in Boston, the first school desegregation suit was filed on behalf of Sarah Roberts, six, who had been denied admittance to five white schools. The case was lost.
4. John Christian served President Tyler in the White House; he lived well, received spending money, had all he could want except freedom. He escaped.

Significant Events
(1820-1877)

Conditions that led up to the Civil rights movement were apparent in pre-Civil War era.

The extension and maintenance of slavery necessitated the spending of state funds which could have otherwise been used for social and cultural growth.

No matter what laws were passed, the Negro, both free and slave, proved that he would continue in his struggle for freedom. Many whites felt compelled to aid the Negro in his struggle because of this law's denial of his rights. Open defiance of the Fugitive Slave Law weakened the South's faith in the Compromise of 1850.

In this turbulent era, as in the past, the Negro made many contributions.

Although this was officially considered a white man's war, many Negroes did not agree, and they volunteered to serve.

Here again, Negroes fought bravely and won recognition from their superior officers.

Despite discrimination by allies and foes, the Negro continued to fight bravely.

The diverse talents of the Negro man and woman were used in all facets of the war.

Away from the battle fields the fight for Civil Rights continued and some progress was made.

The ending of the Civil war presented many problems in integrating the freed Negro into society. The Federal government recognized its responsibility to the freed slave and took immediate action. This was bitterly resented by the South.

The need for education of the freed slaves was recognized immediately by northern whites and Negroes.

Even though the Negro was free, the Southern whites were determined not to permit him to exercise the privileges of full citizenship.

After the Negro's rights as an individual were guaranteed by Federal legislation and the Federal constitution, the Negro could experience some hope for the future.

Progressive provisions, many of which are in effect today, were incorporated in these state constitutions.

Southern money could now be utilized for social and cultural reform.

Negroes' abilities were finally being used for the benefit of Negroes and whites alike.

Under the Reconstruction Acts, it was possible for a Negroe to be elected to a Federal office.

Their actions in the legislature indicate no vindictiveness, but rather a desire to work in mutual harmony with whites in bringing about reforms and better government for all.

The need for higher education for the Negro was recognized by both Negro and White alike.

Despite the Negro's acocmplishments during Reconstruction, a majority of Southern whites were still unwilling to accept him as a full citizen.

The removal of Federal troops took away the Negro's only real protection against injustice.

CIVIL WAR & RECONSTRUCTION
(1820-1877)

I. Pre-Civil War

A. Negro Life in the North

1. Abolishment of slavery prolonged until 1830.
2. Approximately one quarter million free Negroes affected by restrictive "Black Laws."

a. Voting not permitted in Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania.
b. Segregation of railway cars.
c Victims of mob violence.
d. Crowded into ghettoes.
e. Confined to worst schools.
f. Employed in lowest paying jobs.
g. Forced to found own churches and other organizations.

3. Skilled Negroes resented by New Immigrants.

B. Negro Life in the South

1. Approximately four million slaves; quarter million free Negroes.
2. Plantation system in effect (restrictive rules and regulations, overseers).
3. Southern legislators voted funds for slave jails and patrols, rarely for libraries and schools.
4. Some skilled slaves hired out as skilled laborers.

C. Effects of Fugitive Slave Laws of 1830

1. Any Negro could be seized and returned to slavery.
2 No defense by Negroes because he could not testify in court.
3. Slaveowner not required to show proof of ownership.
4. Expressions of resistance.

a. Greater growth of abolitionist movement.
b. Intensification of underground railroad activities.
c. Numerous protest meetings.
d. Fleeing of slaves to Canada.
e. Legal defense of Negro fugitives by prominent white lawyers.
f. Formation of Negro vigilance committee.
g Passage of personal liberty laws by Northern states. (Forbade arrests of free Negroes as runaway slaves) (Protected their rights to a public jury trial)
h. "The thing which more than all else destroyed the fugitive slave law was the resistance made to it by the fugitives themselves." (Frederick Douglass)

D. Negro Achievements Immediately Preceding the Civil War.

1. Education - Ashmon Institute (Lincoln University) founded in Pennsylvania by Presbyterian Church (1854). Wilberforce College founded in 1856 (Daniel A. Payne).

2. Literture - Willian C. Nell - considered sole authority on Negro history.

3. Art - Robert Duncanson - Ante-Bellum Painter (landscapes and historicals).

4. Government - John Mercer Langston - first Negro elected to political office (Brownshelm City Council, Ohio, 1855).

II. Civil War

A. Military Service

1. Northern Nregroes organized selves to fight at beginning of war; rejected by government policy; permitted to perform non-military services.

2. Several Negro regiments formed and fought although not officially a part of the Union Armny.

3. The Emancipation Proclamation opened the Union forces to Negroes. Both slave and free Negroes responded immediately.

   a. 200,000 entered the Army and Navy.
   b. Half of these were from seceding states, one quarter from border states, one quarter from the North.
   c. There were one hundred fifty all-Negro regiments.
   d. One quarter of the Navy was made up of Negro crewmen.
   e. At least 38,000 Negroes died in the Civil War.
   f. Twenty-two Negroes received the Medal of Honor, one of whom was Sergeant H. Carney who seized and rescued the Union flag during battle.

4. Some Union generals made use of fugitive slaves who had escaped to the Union lines. General Ben Butler declared in 1861 that these slaves were contraband of war and were not to be returned to their Confederate masters. Many of these slaves acted as useful spies and foragers.

5. Army life for the Negro soldier:

   a. Negro soldiers who were eager to learn were educated by the Union Army.
   b. If captured, the Negro faced either death or slavery.
   c. In the Battle of Fort Pillow in 1864, all of the Negro members of the garrison were massacred.
   d. Negroes received less training than White soldiers; issued inferior weapons and given poor medical care.

e. Granted half pay given to whites for first eighteen months they were allowed to fight. (54th Mass. Regiment served one year without pay as a protest to this discrimination.)
f. Officially ineligible to become an officer until end of war.

6. Individual contributions to war effort

a. Robert Smalls - secretly piloted "The Planter" to the Union fleet - surrendered saved one/Union vessels.
b. Joachim Pease - seaman aboard U.S.S. Kearsage, received Navy Medal of Honor.
c. Martin R. Delany - Harvard graduate; Doctor, editor, explorer, scientist, U.S. Army Major - influential in recruiting Negroes.
d. James Lewis - deserted Confederate forces, served under Gen. Butler; instrumental in organizing and leading two companies of Negro soldiers; fought in Battle of Port Hudson.
e. A.J. Augusta - U.S. Army surgeon.
f. Captain Cailloux - Negro officer led attack on Fort Hudson.
g. Harriet Tubman - important scout, spy and nurse.
h. Sojourner Truth - heroin who cared for troops and newly emancipated slaves.
i. Lucy Carter - spy.
j. Mrs. Susie K. Taylor - teacher and nurse.
k. Mrs. Elizabeth Keckley - White House seamstress who organized Contraband Relief Society.

7. Battles in which Negro units fought

a. Milliken's Band, 1863.
b. Fort Wagner, 1863.
c. Olustree, Florida, 1864.

B. Education

1. Mary Peake was influential with the Freedmen's Relief Society. She taught in 1861 in the first school established by the society.

2. Charlotte Forten Grimke was a teacher of freedmen at Port Royal South Carolina during the war where 10,000 illiterate slaves had been left destitute by their masters.

C. On the Home Front

1. In Philadelphia, Negroes continued their fight for the right to ride the streetcars.

2. In Washington, Negro officers and soldiers, one of whom was Major A.J. Augusta, continued their campaign to ride streetcars.

3. After long campaigns by Negroes, Illinois and California dropped their "Black Laws" that had denied Negroes equal rights.

4. "Black Laws" were repealed in many states.

5. The Federal Government began to hire Negro mail carriers.

6. In 1864 a Negro convention in Syracuse, N.Y., demanded full manhood rights for all, North and South, Negro and White.

D. Anti-Negro Riots in the North

1. The northern white worker felt doubly threatened:

a. He suffered under the draft law which favored the rich.
b. He resented fighting for the freedom of the Negro, a potential economic competitor.

2. In New York, 1863, rioters beat and killed hundreds of Negroes, destroyed a colored orphan asylum, burned homes and shops over a period of four days.

3. In Cleveland, one hundred Negroes were killed.

4. In Detroit, a large part of the Negro section was destroyed.

5. Other riots took place in Boston, Albany, Chicago and Cincinnatti.

III. Reconstruction

A. Background

1. Freedmen's Bureau established in 1865.

a. The bureau was supported by federal troops.
b. It supplied food and medicine to Negroes and poor whites.
c. It tried to resettle Negroes in rural areas without success.
d. It helped Negroes to get jobs.
e. It sought fair wages.
f. It acted as Negro friends in court.
g. It helped to build about four thousand schools for Negroes.
h. It educated 150,000 students.
i. It is estimated that by 1870, 21% of freed Negroes became literate. *
j. Its educational activity led to the establishment of the free public school system for whites.

* "Seldom in the history of the world has an almost totally illiterate population been given the means of self-education in so short a time. The movement started with the Negroes themselves." (Black History)

2. White reaction to Federal Government's intervention.

   a. Southern legislators, composed of former slaveholders, took advantage of President Johnson's lenient policies and passed a series of Black Codes.

      1) Negroes who were caught without visible means of support could be indentured.
      2) Negro orphans could be bound for childhood to white masters.
      3) Negroes were required to have white employers or face arrest for vagrancy.
      4) Negroes could not own businesses.
      5) Negroes were not allowed into skilled occupations.
      6) Negroes could not possess a gun.
      7) Negroes were required to have passes to enter certain towns and states.
      8) In some states Negroes had to post bonds before they could enter.
      9) Generally, Negroes could play no part in the machinery of the courts.
      10) Negro witnesses could not testify against whites in court concerning abuses or shortage of wages.

   b. The Ku Klux Klan was created in 1865.
   c. The White League was formed to keep the Negroes away from the polls.
   d. Most of the Southern states would not ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

3. The Radical Republican Policy: In 1866 the Radical Republicans gained control of Congress.

   a. Goals:

      1) to guarantee the Negro his rights
      2) to have the Republican Party gain political control of the South
      3) to punish Confederate leaders

   b. Legislation passed:

      1) Civil Rights Act of 1866 guaranteed the rights of citizenship to Negroes.
      2) Reconstruction Acts:

         a) divided the South into five military districts under martial law
         b) wrote new state constitutions providing for universal suffrage
         c) ratified the Fourteenth Amendment in order to be admitted to the Union

d) Fourteenth Amendment, which guaranteed Negroes full rights of citizenship, was ratified.
e) Fifteenth Amendment, which guaranteed Negroes the right to vote, was ratified.

B. Negro Contributions to the State Governments During Reconstruction.

1. By 1868 Negro and White delegates wrote new state constitutions required by the Reconstruction Acts. General provisions in most of these state constitutions were:

a. The lowering of taxes on the poor.
b. abolishing imprisonment for debt.
c. granting voting rights to all regardless of property or race.
d. establishing the first public school system.
e. granting more rights to women.
f. abolishing the whipping post and branding iron as a means of punishment.
g. choosing presidential electors directly by the people.
h. building or reorganizing courts, county governments, hospitals and charitable and penal institutions.

2. Individuals

a. South Carolina

1) Francis Cardoza State Treasurer, aided in writing the State Constitution. He was recognized as one of the best educated men in political affairs in South Carolina. He was appointed in 1878 to the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C.
2) Richard Cain served in Constitutional Convention as a State Representative.
3) Robert Smalls contributed in the writing of the State Constitution and continued all his life to fight for the Negro and franchisement.
4) S.J. Lee was Speaker of the House in the South Carolina Legislature from 1873 to 1874.
5) Two Negro lieutenant governors were elected: Alonzo J. Ransier and Richard H. Cleaves.
6) Jonathan Jasper Wright State Supreme Court Justice, resigned after Reconstruction.

b. North Carolina

1) James W. Hood was Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.
2) James H. Harris became an important figure in 1868 Constitutional Convention.

3) James O'Hara and A.H. Galloway both were self-educated Negro leaders who aided in writing the State Constitution.

c. Mississippi

1) John R. Lynch was Mississippi Speaker of the House and a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention.
2) A.K. Davis was Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi.
3) James Hill was Secretary of State.

d. Texas

1) Richard Allen, a former slave, devised the Texas Pension Law for veterans and helped link Texas with bridges and roads.
2) Alexander Asberry sponsored a law to protect grazing herds of cattle.
3) S.T. Ruby fought lawlessness. One of his bills provided for a survey of the vast resources of Texas, which led to the discovery of important mineral deposit.
4) Matt Gaines with other Negro legislators, battled long and hard, but without success against the laws that segregated Negro students from Whites in Texas schools.

e. Georgia

1) Henry M. Turner was a representative to the Georgia Legislature who was refused his seat by white lawmen. He worked toward the economic good of both whites and Negroes.

f. Louisiana

1) Pinckney B. Pinchback served 43 days as Governor of Louisiana when the White governor was impeached. He was elected to the United States Senate but was not permitted to take his seat.
2) Three lieutenant governors were elected: C.C.Antonine, Oscar J. Dunn, and Pinckney B. Pinchback.

g. Alabama: James T. Rappier was delegate to the State Constitution Convention. He sponsored a resolution asking Congress to remove the political disabilities of those who might aid in reconstruction.

h. Arkansas: Mifflin Gibbs was a member of the Judiciary in Arkansas. In 1873 he was elected city judge. Later he received political appointments from President Hayes.

i. Florida: Jonathan Gibbs a graduate of Dartmouth, became Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction in Florida.

C. Negroes Active in Federal Government during Reconstruction.

1. Senate

a. Hiram H. Revels, an educator, formed the first Negro regiment in the war. He was the first southern Negro to serve in the United States Senate.
b. Blanche K. Bruce, a former runaway slave, became an elected Senator from Mississippi. He was one of the few members of Congress to defend the American Indians from unfair government laws and to defend the Chinese immigrants from the exclusion policy.

2. House of Representatives

a. Robert Smalls, the war hero, served five full terms as South Carolina congressman.
b. Robert B. Elliot, an orator, spoke in favor of the Civil Rights Bill of 1874.
c. There were 11 other Negro congressmen who served during Reconstruction. Most had had previous experience on the state level and were as well educated as other congressmen.
d. In this graft-ridden period, the Negroes had a remarkably clean record.

3. In 1877 Frederick Douglass was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia.

4. The first mixed jury in the South was organized for the trial of Jefferson Davis.

D. Education

1. 1866

a. Fisk University was opened in Nashville, Tennessee.
b. In order to raise badly needed funds, a group of students of Fisk University went on a fund-raising concert tour. They became the world famous Fisk University Jubilee Singers and made one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the university.

2. 1867

   a. Howard University was opened in Washington, D.C.
   b. Morehouse College was founded in Atlanta, Georgia.

3. 1868

   a. Hampton Institute was opened in Virginia.

4. Missionary societies and churches, White and Negro, sent teachers and books to aid in the education of the freed men.

E. The Violent Reaction to Reconstruction

1. Ku Klux Klan and other White supremacy groups terrorized Negroes to prevent them from exercising their newly acquired rights. Special targets were voters, Negro officials, teachers and successful farmers.

2. Negroes reacted to the mounting violence in many ways:

   a. Negro militia companies were formed.
   b. Others warned of the consequences of meeting violence with violence.
   c. They resisted mob violence despite being stripped of their weapons by White sheriffs.

3. Attempts were made to discredit Negro officials in the Reconstruction Governments by accusing them of misuse of public funds.

4. Although the 25,000 Federal troops stationed in the South under the Reconstruction Acts were not able to stop these acts of terror, they did protect the Negro's right to vote by being stationed at the polls.

5. The official end of the Reconstruction era came in 1877, when Federal troops were ordered from the South by President Hayes.

6. In 1878 an order was issued to prevent the use of government troops in elections at the voting polls.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
(1870-1910)

Many times faced with overwhelming White resistance, some Negroes began to establish businesses and financial institutions which successfully served their people.

The employment opportunities provided by expanding industry to the common man were not extended to the Negro.

Negro contributions to America's early achievements in science and invention have been almost totally neglected in historical accounts.

One method of providing benefits of the growing economy for the Negro was the formation of all Negro industries.

The awareness of the needs in the Negro Community created the opportunity for business success for some Negroes.

Discrimination against the Negro was a hinderance to the progress of organized labor.

Discrimination against the Negro worker kept him from joining unions or receiving the support of White workers.

"The Negro newspaper performed the dual role of exposing racial discrimination, and bolstering morale." (Negro Pilgrimage)

Bravery of the Negro and service to our country in opening up new frontiers cannot be overlooked.

Negroes continued to contribute to the development of the arts in America.

For many years Negro casting was limited to a stereotype, as in the minstrel show.

The Negro literature of this time showed that there were Negroes who were educated, intellectual and responsible, in contrast to the stereotype portrayals of the Negro.

Negroes recorded the contributions of their race in their histories.

Negro scientists and doctors used their extraordinary talents for all people and tried to create professional opportunities for members of their own race.

When small farmers of both races worked together, they wielded political power.

The Negro's role in the Populist movement is often overlooked.

Here again the Negro's efforts to participate in government were seen as a threat to the White power structure.

The individual rights of the Negro were denied again, this time by the Federal Government which officially sanctioned the policy of segregation.

In the fight for individual rights, sharp differences developed among the Negro leaders as to how these rights could be secured. As a result of this disagreement, the goal of the Negro Civil Rights movement became "full equality now."

Again Negroes and Whites joined together for the purpose of securing justice and better living conditions for the Negro.

BUILDING AN INDUSTRIAL NATION
1870-1910

I. Growth of Business

A. Because of the rising number of Negro businessmen, Booker T. Washington organized the National Negro Business League. He wished to unite businessmen for mutual gain and to afford employment for the Negro race.

B. In the 1880's the first Negro bank, the Savings Bank of the Grand Fountain Order of True Reformers, was founded in Richmond, Virginia.

C. Several banks and insurance companies were established by Negroes in this period.

D. Successful businessmen

1. John Merrick was one of the founders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company which was established in 1899. It became one of the largest and most successful businesses exclusively owned and controlled by Negroes.

2. Charles C. Spaulding was employed by John Merrick and later became president of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Insurance Company. By the time he died, the company had amassed $200,000,000 in assets and policies.

3. Mrs. Maggie M. Walker built a church-sponsored insurance business into a thriving enterprise. She fostered interracial work with White women's clubs.

II. Growth of Industry

A. Conditions of the Negro in industry.

1. The unskilled Negro workman was placed in the lowest and hardest industrial jobs.

2. The skilled Negro workman was paid less than the skilled White man.

3. Many White workers would not work with Negroes. This attitude at times resulted in strikes and riots.

B. Negro Inventors

1. Jan Ernest Matseliger revolutionized the manufacture of shoes by inventing the Lasting Machine. He was unable to market his invention and sold it to the United Shoe Company. This helped the company to control 98 percent of the shoe industry.

2. Elijah McCoy, son of runaway slaves, invented a lubricating cup in 1872. It fed oil into machinery without stopping operations. This machine was used in ships, trains and factories.

3. Granville T. Woods, inventor of the automatic air brake and several electrical appliances, was considered in his day by the American Catholic Tribune "the greatest electrician in the world."

4. Lewis Latimer, an expert electrical engineer and draftsman, worked with Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison. It is said that he executed the drawing and assisted in preparing the applications for the telephone patents.

   With the inventor Maxim, he invented an incandescent electric light. He worked for Edison for many years and later proved invaluable to the legal department of the Edison Company. After retiring he published a volume of his poetry.

5. John J. Parker invented a screw for tobacco presses. He set up his own foundry and machine company which manufactured the screw.

6. Henry E. Baker, a naval cadet who left Annapolis because of racial prejudice, was the assistant examiner of the United States patent office for many years. He conducted a long and careful investigation of Negro inventions. He found some 800 to 1200 patents that were taken out by Negroes before 1913. Some of these inventions included: combination cotton seed planter and fertilizer distributor, rapid fire naval gun, safety gate for bridges and steam boiler.

C. Negro Industrialists

1. Isaac Myers was a ship caulker who became a supervisor. In 1865 a strike was led to force the firing and banning of future employment of Negroes in that industry. Myers then decided to open his own all Negro ship yard.

2. Madame C.J. Walker started a Beauty Culture Industry. She was able to rise from a poor slave to become the first American millionairess by her own efforts. She built a school for girls in West Africa and contributed a great deal of money to charity.

III. Labor Unionism and the Negro

A. Separate unions or no unions at all was the dilemma of the Negro.

B. In 1866 the National Labor Union voted to organize Negroes. In 1869 it qualified this to mean acceptance only in separate locals.

C. National Colored Labor Union

1. It was formed in 1869 as a separate organization by Isaac Myers, an outstanding labor leader of the time. This union spoke for the unity of all workers regardless of color or belief.

2. Negro unions were too weak to bargain effectively with employers.

D. The Knights of Labor

1. It was formed as a secret union in 1869.

2. It made an effort to unite all workers.

3. Denounced as radical, the Knights of Labor declined.

4. At its peak it had up to 60,000 Negro members.

E. American Federation of Labor

1. The American Federation of Labor was formed in 1886. Each affiliate was allowed to make its own racial policy. Most locals excluded Negroes.

2. Some Negro workmen were allowed to form segregated locals which had little power.

3. The A.F. of L. by accepting only skilled laborers, automatically excluded the vast majority of Negro workers.

a. Negroes became competitors instead of allies.

b. Employers used the Negro as a strike breaker during labor conflicts.

F. United Mine Workers

1. It was an integrated union.

2. Twenty thousand of the 32,000 unionized Negroes belonged.

IV. Contributions of Negroes in Other Areas

A. Journalism

1. Robert S. Abbott, a lawyer, became convinced that he could better represent his people through the printed word than in the courtroom. He founded the Chicago Defender in 1905.

2. John Henry Murphy, a former slave, founded the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper which developed into one of the largest Negro newspapers in America. It was printed in a plant manned and operated entirely by Negro employees.

3. Robert L. Vann founded the Pittsburgh Courier in 1910.

4. Benjamin and Robert Pelham, "newspaper pioneers," founded in 1883, one of the nation's leading Negro newspapers, The Plaindealer.

5. Matthew Henson persevered with Robert Peary to explore the North Pole regions and reached the top of the world 45 minutes before Peary. Henson planted the American Flat at the North Pole. He also wrote A Negro Explorer at the North Pole.

B. Art

1. Henry Ossawa Tanner became internationally known as a painter of religious subjects.

2. Malvin Gray Johnson painted vivid Southern landscapes. He was an experimentalist, impressionist, cubist and painter of Negro folk types.

C. Music

1. James A. Bland composed "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" which was adopted in 1940 as Virginia's state song. He also wrote "In the Evening by the Moonlight."

2. James Weldon Johnson and J. Rosamond Johnson became authors of the famous "Life Every Voice and Sing."

3. Will Marion Cook trained choruses and toured Europe with a syncopated chorus; he also wrote songs.

4. Harry T. Burleigh, a student at the National Conservatory of Music, aided Dvorak in writing the "New World Symphony." He holds a high place among American composers.

D. Entertainment

1. Robert Cole produced the first complete musical comedy.

2. John W. Isham in 1895 produced a musical comedy, "Oriental America."

3. Bert Williams, first to perform for the Ziegfield Follies, became one of the highest salaried performers in vaudeville.

E. Literature

1. Poetry and Fiction

a. Paul Laurence Dunbar established himself both in this country and Europe as a distinguished writer.

b. James Weldon Johnson, an outstanding novelist and poet, wrote "Fifty Years and Other Poems." His most famous poem was "The Creation."

c. Charles W. Chestnutt was an educator, writer and lawyer. One of his novels used as a background the race riots in North Carolina in 1898.

2. History

a. Henry O. Flipper wrote an autobiography A Colored Cadet at West Point.

b. John W. Cromwell wrote The Negro in American History and was secretary of the American Academy for the promotion of "literature, science and art."

c. George Washington Williams wrote History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion, History of the Negro Race in America.

d. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois was the author of The Souls of Black Folk and a collection of essays which signaled the beginning of a new era in Negro art and a new concept in the Negro's self-respect. He wrote the first published historical monograph in 1896. He was known as a scholar.

e. Dr. Woodson "Father of Negro History," founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. He wrote and published many books which form the foundation for the present studies of the Negro American.

F. Science

1. Dr. Ernest E. Just became noted for discoveries in Zoology and Marine Biology. He was the author of two major books and more than sixty scientific papers in his field.

2. Daniel Hale Williams, M.D., became famous as the first successful open heart surgeon. With others he helped to established the Provident Hospital in Chicago, the first interracial hospital in America. He also started the first Negro training center for Negro nurses.

3. George Washington Carver is known as the "Wizard of Tuskegee" where he began his studies of soil conservation and crop diversification. In 1916, he was named a Fellow of the Royal Academy of England.

4. George Cleveland Hall, M.D., one of the founders of the Provident Hospital, served as its chief surgeon. He developed a program of continuing education for Negro doctors throughout the United States. He was an active and untiring leader in Negro national affairs.

5. Rudolph Fisher, M.D., was a gifted medical doctor and writer of fiction.

6. Austin Maurice Curtis, M.D., was the first Negro given a surgical appointment in a segregated hospital.

7. Nathan Francis Massell, M.D., was one of the founders of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School for nurses. This institution trained Negro physicians and nurses and accepted anyone regardless of race.

G. Sports

In 1875, at the first Kentucky Derby, 13 of the 14 jockeys were Negro.

H. Education

Mary McCloud Bethune was the founder of Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida. She rose from a cottonpicker to an educator.

REFORM IN AMERICA
1870-1910

I. The Populist Movement

A. The Populist Party was formed by a union between Southern Farmers' Alliance and the Colored Farmers' National Alliance for the purpose of promoting their common economic interests.

B. Negroes enjoyed a resurgence of political participation at this time.

1. Ninety-two Negroes were seated as delegates to the National Convention.

2. Negroes were elected to state offices.

3. Six Negroes were elected to Congress to represent Southern states.

4. The most noted of these Congressmen was George H. White, a former slave, who served North Carolina in Congress from 1897 to 1901.

C. The Negro experienced grave consequences for his political activity.

1. Terrorism and lynchings were not uncommon.

2. The Negro was disenfranchised in all southern states.

a. At the South Carolina constitutional convention the only delegates to vote against disenfranchisement were the six Negro delegates.

b. There were several methods of unfairly administered disenfranchisement.

1) Poll tax
2) Literacy test
3) Grandfather Clause: Only those men whose grandfathers or fathers who had voted prior to 1867 could vote.

3. In Louisiana in 1898 there were 130,344 Negroes registered to vote; by 1900, only 5,320 Negroes were still registered.

4. Jim Crow Laws were passed and strictly enforced. The purpose of the laws was to separate the races wherever possible--on trains, in libraries, schools, hospitals, even at drinking fountains and soda machines. These laws were binding on both Negro and White alike.

II. Federal Government Action

A. Anit-lynching bills: Congressman White introduced the first anti-lynching bill. It was never acted upon. (Newspapers reported in the first ten months of 1900 one hundred and fourteen lynchings, one hundred and twelve of them in the South.)

B. Plessy versus Ferguson in 1896: The Supreme Court laid down the "separate but equal" doctrine when it ruled that laws segregating people because of their race did not violate the U.S. Constitution. This ruling held until 1954.

III. The Negro's Continuing Struggle for Equality

A. Booker T. Washington was an ex-slave who became the outstanding spokesman of Negro vocational education; he served as the first president of Tuskegee Institute in 1881. He advocated a gradual approach to the racial problem with primary emphasis on first improving the Negro's economic situation. He was considered by Whites the spokesman for the aspirations of the Negro race.

B. William E.B. DuBois was the first Negro to receive a Ph.D. from Harvard; he was known as a scholar, human rights fighter and author. He disagreed with Washington's theory that all Negroes should concentrate on an industrial education. In order to fight more effectively for "manhood rights, industrial opportunity and spiritual freedom", he joined with other Negro intellectuals to organize the Niagra Movement. The immediate goals of the movement were to insure the right of the Negro to vote by persistent agitation, to eliminate discrimination in public accommodations, to guarantee the education of Negro children and to wipe out illiteracy in the South.

C. William Monroe Trotter, who received a B.A. and M.A., is virtually unknown today. He was a reform journalist and militant civil rights leader who opposed all compromises on civil rights whether they were proposed by Booker T. Washington or President Taft. He pioneered in protest by picketing; he collaborated with DuBois in organizing the Niagara Movement.

D. John Hope, president of Atlanta Baptist College, aligned himself with the Niagara Movement.

E. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was formed in 1909 by concerned White liberals and was joined by DuBois and other leaders of the Niagara Movement in order to protest the prevailing violence against the Negro. DuBois was asked to edit the official magazine of the NAACP, The Crisis. Under his editorship, The Crisis stressed Negro accomplishments and publicized the practices of discrimination. The NAACP has fought many legal battles for full rights for Negroes under the U.S. Constitution.

F. The Urban League, an interracial group, was formed in 1910 to "improve the health, housing, job opportunities and recreation of city Negroes." It developed a program and provided scholarships for the training of young social workers.

G. Ida B. Wells-Barnett, editor of the Memphis Free Speech newspaper, devoted her life to the fight against lynching and discrimination. In 1895 she compiled the first statistical account, The Red Record, on lynching. She was driven from Memphis, Tennessee but carried her crusade to northern cities and to Europe. She became a founding member of the NAACP.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
(1898-1920)

The Negro continued to demonstrate his valor in the service of his country.

Some Negroes as well as some Whites were concerned with the morality of imperialism.

The Negro was willing to fight for democracy even though he had been denied many of its benefits.

The same prejudices that restricted the Negro in civilian life carried over into the Armed Forces and prevented many Negroes from obtaining deserved positions.

The valor of the Negro soldier was recognized not only by the U.S. but also by its allies.

Job opportunities in the North provided new hope for the southern Negro to obtain a better life.

Living conditions in the North did not prove to be the better life that the Negro had anticipated.

In the North as well as the South, it was becoming more impossible for the Negro to live his life free from the threat of violence.

Long before the 1950's, Negroes organized peacefully in large numbers to protest injustice.

Not only were some Negroes advisors in racial matters, but some also served in diplomatic posts.

Some Negroes began to see the struggle for equality as universal.

THE RISE OF THE U.S. AS A WORLD POWER
1898-1920

I. The Negro in the Spanish-American War

A. The Maine: 160 White and Negro sailors were killed.

B. 9th and 10th Cavalries were Negro troops who opened up the path for the Rough Riders and Teddy Roosevelt to charge San Juan Hill. Their contribution was recognized and praised highly by Roosevelt and Pershing.

C. Congressional Medals of Honor were awarded for rescuing comrades to:

1. Private Dennis Bell
2. Private Fitz Lee
3. Private William Tompkins
4. Private George Wanton

D. Battle of El Caney

1. Private T.C. Butler of the 25th Infantry captured the Spanish Flag.
2. Sergeant Edward L. Baker won the Congressional Medal of Honor.

II. The Negro's Reaction to Imperialism

With the acquisition of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, the U.S. became a colonial power. Many Negroes feared that the mistreatment which they had received would be extended to the dark-skinned people in these new possessions. However, both Negro and White soldiers served to keep order in the new territories.

III. The Negro in the Army During World War I

A. There was debate in the Negro community as to whether the Negro should participate in this "was to make the world safe for democracy." DuBois urged Negro involvement.

B. Within one week of the outbreak of the war, the Negro Army enlistment quota was filled. 200,000 Negro troops were engaged overseas; 50,000 saw combat duty. No Negroes were allowed in the Marines, Coast Guard or Air Force; in the Navy they could only serve as messmen; the Army's labor and stevedore battalions were almost entirely Negro.

C. Many Southern Whites resented Negroes who were sent to Army training camps in the South. They subjected the Negro soldier to all types of discrimination and physical abuse. The Negro's resistance to this treatment led to further acts of violence on both sides.

D. Colonel Charles Young, a West Point graduate and highest ranking Negro in the regular Army, was forced into retirement. He strongly protested this action; he was reinstated but was kept in the U.S. during the war.

E. At the beginning of the war there was no provision for the training of Negro officers. Pressure was brought on the War Department which led to the establishment of a Negro officer training camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

F. Recognition was awarded to Negro regiments and soldiers.

1. The 369th Infantry never lost a foot of ground and never had a man captured. It was the first Allied combat unit to cross the Rhine into Germany and was cited for bravery on eleven different occasions. The entire regiment received the Croix de Guerre. One hundred and seventy-one individuals were decorated. The 369th's Regimental Band was credited with introducing jazz to Europe.

2. The 370th Infantry from Illinois received more combat citations than any other American regiment in France.

3. The 371st Infantry suffered casualties of almost half its men. General Goylet said that they had "almost complete contempt for danger."

4. The 367th Infantry was cited for bravery and 57 of its men received the Distinguished Service Cross.

5. Sergeant Henry Johnson was the first American decorated by the French with the Croix de Guerre.

6. Private Needam Roberts was cited for bravery. With Sergeant Johnson, he fought off 20 German soldiers.

7. Sergeant Rufus B. Atwood was cited for his bravery in repairing communications centers under heavy fire.

IV. Northern Migration During World War I

A. Reasons for the northern migration:

1. A labor vacuum had been created in the North by the draft and the cut off of immigration.

2. Northern recruiters sought Negro laborers.

3. Southern farming conditions were poor.

4. Negro newspapers encouraged Negroes to migrate north in order to enjoy more freedom and opportunities.

B. Results of the migration:

1. 500,000 to one million Negroes settled in the North between 1914 and 1920.

2. Ghetto areas were created.

3. Negroes were considered competitors in the labor market.

V. The Spread of and Reaction to Racial Violence

A. In 1914, there were 84 lynchings in the U.S.

B. In July, 1919, in East St. Louis, 6,000 Negroes were driven from the city; $400,000 worth of property was destroyed; many were killed.

C. In 1919, 25 race riots occurred throughout the country.

D. The Ku Klux Klan's membership increased to five million members and held meetings not only in the South but also from Indiana to New England. It actively campaigned against Catholics, Jews, foreigners and liberals as well as against Negroes.

E. The New York City Silent Parade organized by the NAACP protested lynchings and race riots. 10,000 Negroes participated in the parade.

VI. Prominent Negroes during this Era

A. Dr. George E. Haynes was appointed to the Department of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor. He helped to organize the Urban League.

B. Emmett J. Scott, former secretary to Booker T. Washington, became special assistant to the Secretary of War in matters concerning the Negro. He dealt with segregation problems in Army camps, at home and abroad.

C. Christopher Payne was consul general for the Virgin Islands.

D. James Weldon Johnson was consul to Nicaragua.

E. Kelly Miller spoke eloquently against imperialism.

F. William H. Trotter appeared at the Paris Peace Conference to seek a proviso to outlaw discrimination. The proviso was not included in the treaty.

G. William E.B. DuBois organized the first meeting of the "Pan-African" movement. Delegates from 15 countries and colonies attended the conference in Paris. The purpose of the meeting was to focus world opinion on the conditions and status of black men.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
(1920-1940)

Marcus Garvey focused the attention of Negroes on themselves

The NAACP fought persistently for the recognition of the Negro's constitutional rights.

The Negro recognized and wielded his economic power.

The Negro realized the effectiveness of organizing en masse to exert pressure.

Strong leadership was instrumental in obtaining a place for the Negro in organized labor.

Because of his place in industry, the Negro could no longer be ignored by organized labor.

In times of desperate economic stress, common interests overshadowed racial animosities.

With the post World War I Negro migration from the South, Harlem became the largest Negro urban community. This migration brought about a rise in the standard of living which in turn generated new attitudes of self respect and independence. This group experience promoted a Negro consciousness of self which was expressed in a new literature. Langston Hughes, a writer of the times, said, "The younger Negro artists who create intend to express our individual dark-skinned selves without fear or shame. If white people are pleased we are glad. If they are not, it doesn't matter." (Eyewitness)

While the average Negro received no more money in his pay envelope as a result of white attention, talented Negroes found a new audience. Some of the whites who had come uptown for fun returned to study and learn. A few became patrons of Negro poets, artists, novelists and playwrights. (Eyewitness)

Negroes attempted to combat the problems of depression within their own community.

Again common interests united the two races.

Negroes had less resources to weather the Depression.

Negroes were sought for their insights into the problems of the times.

In many instances the Negroes hopes in the Roosevelt administration were realized.

Again in this era, outstanding Negroes made significant contributions in many areas.

Garrett A. Morgan - invented the automatic traffic light - 1923.

AMERICA BETWEEN THE WARS
1920-1940

I. Patterns of Negro Thought

A. Back to Africa movement: Marcus Garvey established the Universal Negro Improvement Association in Jamaica, in 1914; then he reorganized the Association in Harlem, it gained momentum. The goals were:

1. a strong Negro nation in Africa;
2. co-fraternity of Negroes the world over;
3. schools in all lands having a black population.

The Association was composed of and supported by Negroes; help from the White community was neither wanted nor accepted.

Garvey appealed to racial pride by praising everything black. He founded The Negro World, a newspaper whose slogan was "Africa for Africans." He also founded The Black Star Line to transport Negroes to Africa; this venture proved to be a disaster to the movement. Although it was completely rejected by Negro intellectuals, the movement attracted millions; however, no one ever left America for Africa. Garvey himself was convicted of mail fraud; two years later he was pardoned and sent back to Jamaica.

B. Toward Civil Rights: Unlike the proponents of Garveyism, other organizations sought to resolve racial problems in the U.S.

1. NAACP attempted to arouse public opinion against racial injustice.

   a. In 1915, the NAACP's Legal Redress Committee convinced the Supreme Court that the "grandfather clauses" were unconstitutional.

   b. In 1923, before the Supreme Court of the U.S., the Legal Redress Committee was successful in its contention that if a Negro were excluded from the jury, a fair trial for a Negro defendant was impossible.

   c. NAACP lobbied for an anti-lynching bill which was defeated by a filibuster of southern senators after it had been passed by the House of Representatives.

   d. It campaigned successfully to defeat the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Parker who was known as anti-Negro.

2. Stores which served a Negro clientele but did not hire Negroes were boycotted in many cities.

   a. In 1930, the Chicago Negro newspaper, The Whip, led a successful boycott.

b. In the 1930's there was an organized effort in St. Louis to patronize only those stores that employed Negroes.

3. Negroes campaigned for fair employment.

a. The NACCP, Urban League and other groups joined under the leadership of Philip Randolph to organize a march on Washington, in 1941 to protest the employment discrimination practiced by plants which were given government contracts. Between 50,000 and 100,000 people were ready to march.

b. President Roosevelt met with the Negro leaders before the March and acceded to their demands. Then he:

1) issued an order banning discrimination in the above mentioned industries;

2) established the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

II. The Negro and Organized Labor.

A. In 1925, Philip Randolph organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. There were very few Negro members of the A.F. of L.due to its policies of accepting only skilled unions as members and of maintaining local autonomy on racial matters. However, through Philip Randolph's efforts, a charter was obtained for the Brotherhood from the A.F. of L. As the first Negro on the Executive Board of the A.F. of L., he worked against discrimination in unions.

B. In 1934, in Arkansas, the southern Tenant Farmers' Union united Negroes and Whites in order to bargain effectively with their landlords.

C. The C.I.O. was formed in 1936. It opened its doors to Negroes and Whites in mass production industries. Willard Townsend, who had organized the Redcaps into the United Transport Service Employees in 1935, became the first Negro vice-president in the C.I.O.

D. Between 1935 and 1945, Negro union membership (mainly C.I.O.) increased from 180,000 to 1,250,000.

III. The Negro Renaissance

A. Literature

1. Alain Leroy Locke was a Rhodes Scholar and intellectual. He edited The New Negro in 1925. This anthology aroused interest among some Whites in the Negro Renaissance. He became an interpreter of the Negro's contribution to American culture. He felt that the writings of Negroes should be judged by the same standards as others. He believed that the races could be brought together through the arts.

2. Countee Porter Cullen was a poet and writer. He graduated with honors from New York University and earned a Phi Beta Kappa Key. He wrote several volumes of poetry. His writing expressed resentment of the Jim Crow system. He taught at Frederick Douglass Jr. High for 13 years.

3. Arna Bontemps has written many historical novels, children's books, biographies poetry and a broadway play.

4. Claude McKay's volume of sonnets, Harlem Shadows, is considered by historians to be the beginning of the Negro Renaissance.

5. James Langston Hughes was one of the most productive writers of the 20th century; he was an author of poems, novels, plays, biographies, histories, essays and books for children. His works have been translated into 25 different languages. He is known as a major spokesman for the frustrated and oppressed.

B. Art

1. Aaron Douglas was a painter of scenes of Negro life. He designed illustrations for prominent Negro authors and also painted murals with African motifs. He headed the Fine Arts Department at Fisk University.

2. Richmond Barthe was a famous sculptor whose works are in museums throughout the world. He received many citations for his works which expressed the theme of interracial justice.

3. E. Simms Campbell was a cartoonist whose works appeared in magazines and newspapers throughout the country.

C. Music and Theater

1. W.C. Handy was a composer of jazz music and the blues. After writing "St. Louis Blues" in 1914, he received the name "The Father of the Blues." He wrote more than 150 secular and sacred musical compositions. He was honored by Negroes and Whites alike.

2. Roland Hayes was considered one of America's greatest tenors who sang classical music and opened the doors of the serious concert stage to the Negro. He gave a command performance before George V in England.

3. Richard Harrison was famous for his portrayal of "De Lawd" in the successful stage and movie production of Green Pastures.

4. Charles Gilpin received an award for his role in Emperor Jones By Eugene O'Neill. The Drama League awarded him and nine others for having been most influential in advancing the American theater.

5. Paul Robeson appeared in O'Neill's All God's Chillun Got Wings opposite a White actress in 1920. He later won worldwide fame for playing Othello in London. He was also an interpreter of Negro spirituals.

6. Katherine Dunham was a choreographer and expert in native dancing. She wrote books about rhythm and dance.

7. William Grant Still composed more than 100 classical musical selections including symphonies, operas, chamber music and ballets. He was the first Negro to conduct a major symphony orchestra in the U.S. when he led the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

IV. The Depression and the New Deal

A. Father Divine (George Baker) was the founder of the Peace Mission Movement, a religious cooperative in which the followers contributed according to their abilities and received according to their needs. He forbade his followers to accept relief, feeling his organization was able to take care of their needs. He demanded that his followers adhere to a strict moral code. He encouraged illiterate members to attend night school.

B. Bonus Marchers were Negro and White war veterans who marched on Washington in 1932, demanding a bonus for having served in the war. There were from 15,000 to 20,000 in all. They were driven off from the Capitol by tanks and tear gas.

C. The Negro was hit even harder than the White during the Depression.

1. In many cases, the Negro found himself "the last hired and the first fired."

2. By 1935, one-sixth of those on relief were Negro, who constituted one-tenth of the whole population.

3. Negro colleges, heavily dependent on contributions, found their funds cut off.

4. Southern communities, forced to reduce their budgets, cut funds allocated to Negro schools first.

5. Many Negro businesses which operated marginal capital went bankrupt early in the Depression.

6. Thousands of Negro tenant farmers lost their jobs when the Depression forced a decrease in production of cotton and tobacco.

D. In the election of 1932 the Negroes voted solidly for the Democratic Party rather than for the Republican Party.

E. The Negro participated in the administration of the New Deal.

1. Many Negroes served as specialists and advisors to the Departments of the Interior, Commerce, Justice, Public Health, the Farm Security Administration, the Housing Authority, the National Youth Administration and C.C.C. These advisors were sometimes known as the "Black Cabinet."

2. Among members of the "Black Cabinet" were:

a. Dr. Robert Weaver
b. Dr. Ralph Bunche
c. Mary McLeod Bethune
d. William Hastie
e. Eugene Kinckle Jones

F. The Negro benefitted from the New Deal programs.

1. Civilian Conservation Corps provided training for 200,000 Negro boys in reforestation and soil conservation.

2. Works Progress Administration provided many different job opportunities. Artists, musicians, and writers were able to find jobs under WPA. By 1939 more than a million unemployed Negroes had benefitted from this agency.

a. The Adult Education Program provided an opportunity for older people to learn.

b. The Federal Theater Project provided professional training and an opportunity for the Negro to participate interracially in all facets of the theater.

c. The Federal Writers Project employed many Negro writers among whom were: Arna Bontempe, Claude McKay, Richard Wright, Frank Yerby and John H. Johnson who was to become publisher of Ebony and Jet.

3. Public Works Administration established programs for the construction of roads, bridges and schools. In addition to supplying many jobs through construction programs, it subsidized the building of Negro colleges, Negro hospitals, and community centers.

4. National Youth Administration enrolled more than 600,000 young Negroes in its classes. In its student work program, 60,000 young Negroes learned skilled trades. Many state and local supervisors as well as teachers were Negro. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune became a director of Negro affairs.

5. Although the policy of the New Deal agencies was equal pay for equal work regardless of race, some Southern states did not comply.

IV. Negro Achievement During This Era

A. Medicine

1. William A. Hinton, M.D., devised a new test for syphilis which bears his name.

2. William H. Barnes, M.D., became famous for bloodless operative techniques.

3. Soloman D. Fuller, M.D., wrote widely on the subjects of neuropathology and psychiatry.

4. Ossian Sweet, M.D., studied the effects of radium with Mme. Curie. When he tried to purchase a home in a Detroit suburb, he was met by a mob of White protestors.

B. Government

1. Oscar DePriest of Chicago, was the first Negro elected to Congress from the North. He strongly advocated the Negro's taking an active part in politics.

2. Arthur W. Mitchell, also of Chicago, in 1934 was the first Negro Democrat ever to be elected to Congress.

C. Science: Frederick McKinley Jones, using a gasoline engine and parts from a junkyard, assembled the first practical truck refrigeration system. It revolutionized the food transportation industry. he also designed the first portable X-ray machine and the standard refrigerator for all Army and Marine field kitchens. He held more than 60 patents in a variety of fields. He was the first Negro member of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

D. History: Charles Harris Wesley was an educator and writer as well as an historian. He collaborated with Dr. Carter Woodson in writing the history of the Negro. He lectured on human rights.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
(1941-1968)

Patriotism, despite segregated conditions in the armed forces, was clearly evident by the part that Negroes played in the defense of our country.

Explodes myth that Negroes performed only menial tasks in the armed forces. Again history has shown that Negroes showed extreme bravery.

The Navy served as a vehicle of recognition for the various contributions of the Negro to the American culture.

Negro and white members of the armed forces, fighting side by side, gave their lives for their country.

Negro professors were invited to teach in predominantly white colleges and universities because of their outstanding qualifications.

These men were among those who pioneered in the integration of white universities.

In spite of the fact that at the beginning when it was against the law to teach slaves to read and write, Negroes have risen to positions of high rank in education.

These prominent men were pioneers in journalism on a national and international scale.

These men were instrumental in helping to develop a sense of Negro identity and pride. Many men, through personal initiative and ingenuity, have created multi-million dollar enterprises.

Sports, both professional and amateur, have been the vehicle through which intergroup experiences on a large scale have been improved.

During the time of the Olympics in Germany when Hitler was espousing the doctrine of Aryan Supremacy, Jesse Owens, a Negro representing the United States, won three gold medals in track. He demonstrated that the "master race" theory was an utter myth.

It can be said that the role sports played in fostering improved racial relations 20 years ago is being repeated now in the areas of entertainment.

The State Department has sent some Negro entertainers to promote "goodwill" in foreign countries.

More and more Negroes are working in the movies, television and theater. Through these media, the talents of Negroes are made known to millions of people all over the country.

The myth that Negro plays are "box office poison" was shattered when Lorraine Hansberry's A Raisin in the Sun became a hit.

Sometimes Negro authors used literature as one of the means to relate the conditions in our society and how these conditions affect the aspirations, frustrations, failures, and successes of the Negro people.

Many Negro lawyers rose to positions of prominence in the courts of our country--Municipal, United States Circuit, and Supreme Court of the United States. Their successful careers help to establish a better perception of Negro worth and dignity.

Some Negroes were elected to the United States Congress and several Negroes served as ambassadors to foreign countries. The inclusion of these Negro people and their important positions in government in the social studies program should help to destroy negative stereotypes about the Negro in the minds of both Negro and white children.

The election of two Negro mayors is of importance for two reasons. Results of election showed:

1) White support was needed to win the election. This indicates that white voters considered qualifications above race considerations.

2) The thrust of the voter registration drive has shown the Negro that the ballot is an effective means to realize their basic rights.

Along with famous scientists from other ethnic groups, such as Einstein, Negroes have contributed to advances in technology and medicine.

Negroes not only have served their country but have served other countries for the betterment of social and economic conditions.

In the Civil Rights movement for integration and equal opportunity and rights, many organizations and individual persons are using a variety of methods and means to obtain their particular goal. Although the goal has not been fully accomplished, great gains have been made since the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, especially since 1954.

WORLD WAR II AND BEYOND
(1941-1968)

I. Negro Participation in Military Service

WORLD WAR II

There were a million Negro men and women and 7000 Negro officers who served in World War II.

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., led the 99th Pursuit Squadron. He was Deputy Chief of Staff for operations, United States Air Force, Europe, Unit I 1961. In 1965 he became chief of the United States Forces in Korea.

William Campbell became Captain of the 99th Pursuit Squadron.
Edward Taylor, Negro private, first American soldier to set foot in Africa.
Pvt. Ernest Jenkins of New York City won a Silver Star for knocking out an enemy gun position and capturing 15 Germans.
Pvt. Robert Brooks, first American soldier of the armed force to lose his life in land warfare against the Japanese.

Several Negro soldiers won foreign decorations:

1. Macon H. Johnson was awarded "Order of the Soviet Union."
2. William Green was awarded the "Partisan Medal for Heroism" from Yugoslavia.

Two all-Negro infantry divisions fought in World War II.

The Negro battalion that landed at Normandy was commended by Eisenhower.

The all-Negro 320th Barrage Balloon Battalion, the only organization of its type in Europe, landed at Normandy and threw up a protective cover of barrage balloons over the beachhead to prevent strafing attacks by German fighter planes.

The 99th Pursuit Squadron was made up of Negro pilots who flew in combat over North Africa. it was later renamed the 332nd Fighter Group which won the Presidential Unit Citation.

88 pilots of the 600 trained at Tuskegee Institute won the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In the European Theater, 92nd Infantry Division played a vital role in Italian campaign. 3000 of these men died in this fighting. The 92nd was awarded six Silver Stars, 162 Bronze Stars, and 1,300 Purple Hearts.

Several Liberty Ships were named in honor of famous Negroes:

S.S. Frederick Douglass
S.S. Harriet Tubman
S.S. George Washington Carver
S.S. Paul Lawrence Dunbar
S.S. John Hope
S.S. James Weldon Johnson
S.S. John Merrick
S.S. John H. Murphy
S.S. Toussaint l'Ouverture
S.S. Robert Vann
S.S. Harmon, named in honor of Leonard R. Harmon, hero in the Solomon Islands

Dorie Miller became a hero at Pearl Harbor by shooting down four Japanese planes, even though he had never received training in the use of a machine gun.

Captain Hugh M. Mulzac became the first captain of the United States ship, the S.S. Booker T. Washington.

Harriet Pickens became the Navy's first Negro woman lieutenant.

KOREA AND VIETNAM

2nd Lieutenant William Benefield, Jr., earned a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross.

Two Negroes won Congressional Medals of Honor in the Korean War.

U.S. Commander Samuel L. Gravely, Jr., Captain of the U.S.S. Falgout in the South Seas near Vietnam.

Pfc. Milton Lee Olive, III, was a Vietnam hero.

II. In Education

Dr. Ira Reid became Professor of Sociology at Haverford College.
Dr. John Hope Franklin became Professor of History at Brooklyn College and Professor of History at the University of Chicago.
Dr. Rufus Clement was elected to the Board of Education in Atlanta, Georgia.
Gene Mitchell Gray entered the University of Tennessee.
Roy Wilson entered the University of Louisiana.
George W. McLaurin entered the oklahoma State University.
Mrs. Elizabeth Koontz became president of Classroom Teachers, N.E.A. Now is president-elect of N.E.A.
Dr. Regina Goff, former head of the Morgan State College Department of Education, became Assistant Commissioner of Education, United States Office of Education.
Rayford Logan, professor of history.
E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology.
Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.
Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a teacher and historian, recorded the achievements of Negroes in order to teach Negro history in schools and colleges. He founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and originated Negro History Week. His many books form the foundation for the present studies of the Negro American.

Church leaders, missionaries, and philantropists helped to establish the following schools:

Atlanta University
Bethune-Cookman College
Fisk University
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Lincoln University
Wilberforce University

III. In Journalism

Louis Lautier became the first Negro correspondent to be admitted to the Congressional Press Gallery.
William Worthy was sent abroad as a newscaster for the Columbia Broadcasting System.
Carl Rowan, former United States Ambassador to Finland, became director of the United States Information Agency.
John H. Sengstacke launched The Chicago Daily Defender, one of the nation's two Negro daily newspapers.
John H. Johnson, publisher of Johnson Publications, Ebony Magazine, Jet, and Negro Digest.

IV. In Sports

Jackie Robinson entered Big League Baseball.
Althea Gibson began her struggle to the tennis championship.
John Thomas became a high jumper star.
Wilma Rudolph Ward became the 1960 Olympic star.
Rafer Johnson became the top U.S. athlete.
Wilt Chamberlain, basketball star.
Jim Brown, football star.
Willie Mays, top paid baseball star.
Oscar Robertson, basketball star.
Joe Louis became a symbol of the Negro's rise from a lowly position to a place of prominence.
Jesse Owens was acclaimed the fastest man on earth.
Bob Hayes, track star, also professional football.
Roy Campanella, baseball star.
Bill Russell, basketball star.
Arthur Ashe, tennis star.

V. Entertainment

Performances by:

Juanita Hall
Frank Silvera
Lena Horne
Ethel Waters
Dorothy Dandridge
William Marshall
Harry Belafonte
Nat King Cole
Ella Fitzgerald
Sammie Davis
Sidney Portier, Hollywood Oscar winner.
Marion Anderson, first Negro to appear in Metropolitan Opera. Has given command performance for royalty and for presidents of the United States.
Duke Ellington, outstanding dance-band leader and composer.
Louis Armstrong, musician, sent on many world tours as "goodwill ambassador" by the United States government.
Todd Duncan, created character of Porgy in Porgy and Bess.
Metropolitan Opera, since Marion Anderson, has added Mattilda Dobbs, Grace Bumbry and Robert McFerrin to its company.

Negro actors and actresses:

Diana Sands
Diahann Carroll
Ossie Davis
Nipsey Russell
Leslie Uggams - best musical actress on Broadway, 1968
Barbara Alston
Ramsey Lewis Trio
Godfrey Cambridge
Bill Cosby - recipient of Emmy award, best actor.
Greg Morris, actor "Mission Impossible"
The Supremes
James Edwards
Ruby Dee
Rafer Johnson
Brock Peters
Ivan Dixon

Leading Negro theater group in the United States is Cleveland's Karamu Theater, over 50 years old.

The Negro play, A Raisin in the Sun, is by far the most successful play by a Negro, Lorraine Hansberry, to reach Broadway. It was chosen "Best Play of the Season" in 1959 by the New York Drama Critics Circle, and was made into a motion picture. Two other plays with an all Negro cast are "Hello Dolly" starring Pearl Bailey, and "Hallelujah, Baby" starring Leslie Uggams.

Playwrights:

James Baldwin
William Branch
Alice Childress
Errol John
William Houston
Adrienne Kennedy
Ronald McIver

Bob Teague, W.N.B.C. has own local news program.
Max Goode, W.A.B.C. news.

VI. Art

Commercial and Illustrative Art

George Olden, advertising executive
Gordon Parks, Life magazine photogrspher

Fine Arts (painters and sculptors)

Hale Woodruff
Jacob LAwrence
Elizabeth Prophet
Sargent Johnson
Vertis Hayes
William Scott
Horace Pippin
Augusta Savage
Selma Burke

Henry Lewis - conductor San Francisco Opera, associate director of Los Angeles Philharmonic.

VII. In Literature

Dr. Alain L. Locke,* a Rhodes scholar and philosopher, was a noted author and lecturer.
Langston Hughes,* poet and author.
Frank Yerby,* novelist who wrote The Foxes of Harrow.
Richard Wright, author of Native Son.
Margaret Walker, poet and teacher.
Lorraine Hansberry, playwright, the first Negro woman to produce a play on Broadway, Raisin in the Sun.
Ralph Ellison, won the National Book Award in 1953 for his novel, The Invisible Man.
James Baldwin wrote strongly about the protest movement in Nobody Knows My Name (1961) and The Fire Next Time (1963).

* All participated in the Negro Renaissance.

VIII. In Jurisprudence

Hon. William Hastie became judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and was Governor of Virgin Islands.
Hon. A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., Judge of the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Raymond Pace Alexander, Judge of Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia.
Hon. Wade McCree, Judge in Detroit.
Hon. Henry Ferguson and Fred Slater, Judges of Municipal Court in Chicago.
Hon. Charles A. Toney and James S. Watson, Judges of Municipal Court of New York.
Hon. Myles Paige, Judge in New York of Special Sessions.

In 1950 New York (city and state) had ten Negro judges:

Hon. Thomas Dickens, Judge of Municipal Court.
Hon. Frances E. Rivers, Judge of the County Court.
Hon. Harold A. Stevens, Judge of the General Sessions.
Hon. Jane Bolin, Judge of Domestic Relations.
Hon. Hubert Delany, Judge of Domestic Relations.
Hon. Herman Stout, Judge of Domestic Relations.
Hon. C. DeWitt Baker, Judge of Brooklyn Municipal Court.
Hon. Louis Flagg, Judge of Brooklyn Municipal Court.
Hon. Edward R. Dudley, Judge of New York State Supreme Court.
Hon. Constance Baker Motley, U.S. Federal Court. First Negro woman to be proposed as a United States District Judge.

In Pennsylvania:

Hon. Homer S. Brown, Judge of Allegheny County Court.
Hon. Theodore Spaulding, Judge of Philadelphia County Court.
Hon. Juanita Kidd Stout, Judge of Philadelphia County Court.
Hon. Clifford Scott Green, Judge of Philadelphia County Court.
Hon. Thomas Reed, Judge of Philadelphia County Court.

Vaino H. Spencer, municipal judge and California first Negro woman jurist.

1961 - Thurgood Marshall, appointed to 2nd Circuit Federal Court of Appeals.
1965 - Thurgood Marshall, appointed Solicitor General of the United States.
1967 - Thurgood Marshall, appointed to Supreme Court. First Negro Justice.
1961 - James B. Parsons, became United States District Judge in Chicago. First Negro appointed to a Federal District Court in Continental United States.

IX. In Government

Congressmen:

William L. Dawson from Chicago.
Charles C. Diggs from Michigan.
John Conyers, member of House Judiciary Committee, Detroit.
Adam Clayton Powell from New York, was chairman, House Education Committee.
Robert Nix from Philadelphia.
Augustus Hawkins from Los Angeles.
Gilbert Lindsey from Los Angeles.

Ambassadors:

Clifford R. Wharton, United States Minister to Rumania and Norway.
Mercer Cook was sent as Ambassador to the Republic of Niger.
Rupert Lloyd served in Liberia, Paris, Budapest and Karachi.
Carl Rowan served as Envoy to Finland.
John Howard Morrow became Ambassador to the new state, Guinea.
Today, Patricia Harris serves as Ambassador to Luxemburg.
Clinton Knox was an Ambassador to Dahomey.
Hugh Smythe was an Ambassador to Syria.
Franklin Williams, Ambassador to Ghana.
Elliot Skimmer, Ambassador to Upper Volta.
James Nabrit, Jr., member of United States Commission to United Nations.

President's Cabinet:

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
J. Ernest Wilkins, a Chicago lawyer, was former President Eisenhower's Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1953-1958.

State Political Officeholders:

Edward W. Brooke, Attorney General of Massachusetts. Junior United States Senator from Massachusetts. First Negro to serve in Senate since 1874.
Leroy R. Johnson became the first Negro State Senator of Georgia since the Reconstruction.
Verda Welcome, State Senator from Maryland.
Leslie N. Shaw became the first Negro Postmaster of Los Angeles.

General Government:

Dr. James C. Evans, official of War Department in 1943. President Truman chose Dr. Evans to monitor the desegregation of the military. During President Eisenhower's administration, Dr. evans directed the President's "Peple to People" program from an office in the Pentagon. Dr. Evans remained in federal service as a senior Defense Department official under President John F. Kennedy.

Frederick Morrow, former executive of C.B.S. served through former President Eisenhower's second term as an Administrative Officer on the White House staff.
Andrew T. Hatcher, was former President John F. Kennedy's Associate Press Secretary.
Louis Emanuel Martin, publisher of the Michigan Chronicle and former executive director of the Chicago Defender, has served as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

There are many Negro civil servants functioning at executive levels in such agencies as the O.E.O., N.A.S.A., the C.I.A., the F.A.A., the NAtional Security Agency and Agency for International Development.

Mayors of Cities:

Carl Stokes, Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.
Richard Hatcher, Mayor of Gary, Indiana.

X. In Science and Medicine

In Science:

J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., nuclear scientist.
Vernon W. Hawkins, designer of Atomic submarine.
Spencer Robinson, space engineer, head of Douglass Aircraft's Advanced Space Engineering Division.
David Blackwell, professor of Statistics at the University of California, is an authority of the Probability Theory.
Joseph Logan, head Aerospace Corporation research laboratory. Currently at work on Tital III.
Captain Edward J. Dwight, Jr., astronaut candidate.
The late Dr. Charles R. Drew, pioneer in Blood Plasma research. He helped found both the British and the American Blood Banks during World War II.
Percy Julian, outstanding scientist of modern times. Started his own drug company, the Julian Laboratories, in 1953. Is listed in Who's Who in America.
Clarence Larry, inventor of device called recording retinoscope stereoscope, an instrument that can take still or moving pictures of an astronaut's eyes during a simulated space flight to determine the effect of space travel on vision.

In Medicine:

About 600 Negro doctors by end of the war served during World War II.
About 500 Negro nurses by end of war served.

Dr. Middleton H. Lambright, Jr., President of Cleveland Academy of Medicine.
Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Dermatologist.
Lt. Col. Midian O. Bousfield, Negro physician from Chicago, organized hospital in Arizona during war despite pressures against Negroes.

XI. United Nations

Dr. Ralph Bunche, highest ranking American in United Nations Secretariat, and Nobel Peace Prize winner, 1950.
Dr. James Nabrit, member of the United States Commission to the United Nations.
Mrs. Edith Sampson, a social worker appointed by President Truman to serve as alternate delegate to the United Nations for the United States. She later represented the United States on the United Nation's Economic and Social Council.

Other Negro delegates to represent the United States were:

Archibald J. Carey
Dr. Channing Tobias
Marian Anderson
Charles Mahoney

XII. Civil Rights

The late Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, and a most forthright fighter for human rights.

Roy Wilkins, present Executive Secretary of the NAACP which has relied on judicial decisions, legislation, and executive orders on federal, state and local levels.

The late Dr. Martin Luther King, founder of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, organized after the successful 1955 Montgomery Boycott. Dr. King, Time Magazine's 1964 Man-of-the-Year, and the second Nobel Peace Prize Winner in 1964.

A. Philip Randolph and the Negro American Labor Council, and Vice President of the AFL-CIO since 1957, has been the principal organizer of two "Marches on Washington."

Dr. Whitney Young, Executive Director of the National Urban League, emphasizes equal job opportunity and calls for a crash "Marshall Plan for Negroes."

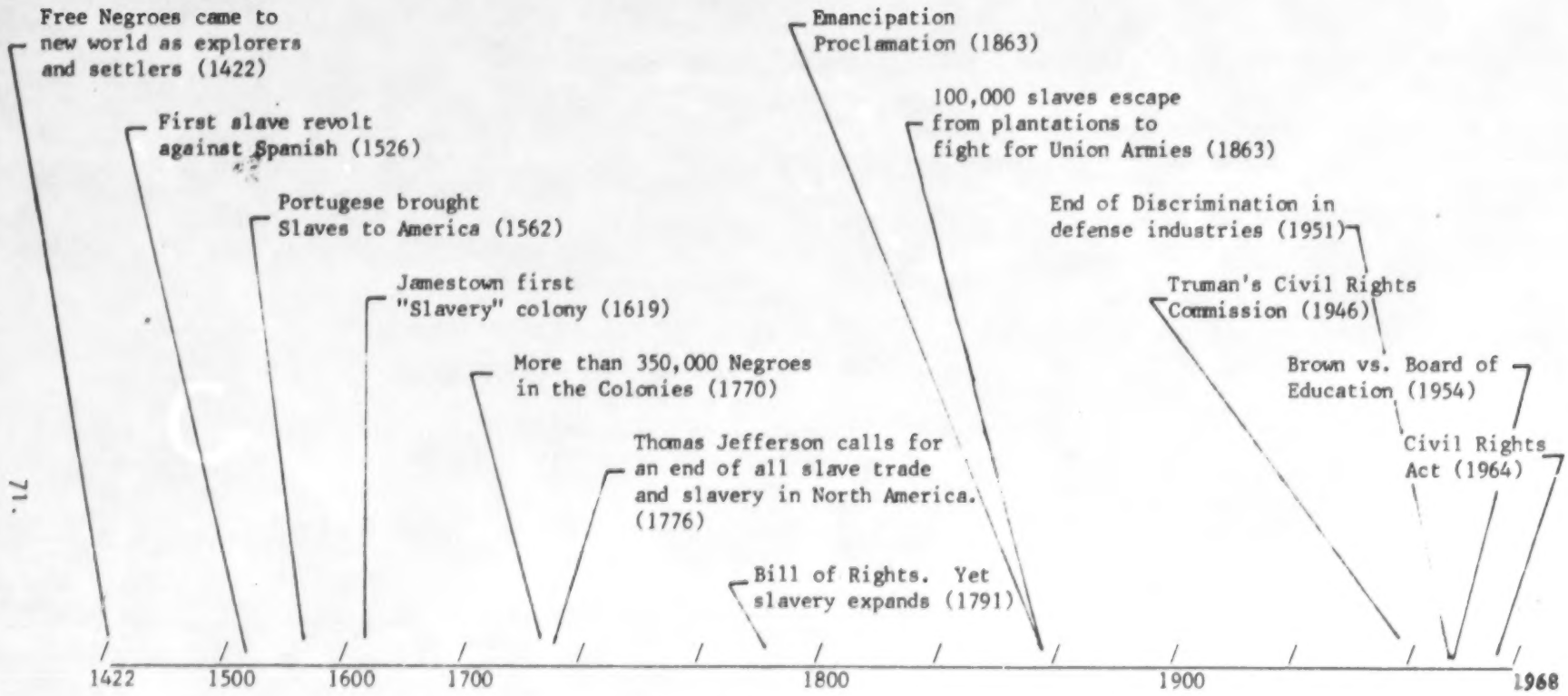
CORE, established in 1942, is dedicated to non-violent positive direct action, recently involved in many protests.

Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, commonly called SNICK, is most militant. First leader was Stokely Carmicael.

Negro Population:

Nearly twenty million in number of African descent; 6.5 million in voting strength, with over 27 billion dollars in purchasing power, is America's oldest and largest minority.

BLACK HISTORY TIMELINE
(example)


Free Negroes came to new world as explorers and settlers (1422)
First slave revolt against Spanish (1526)
Portugese brought Slaves to America (1562)
Jamestown first "Slavery" colony (1619)
More than 350,000 Negroes in the Colonies (1770)
Thomas Jefferson calls for an end of all slave trade and slavery in North America. (1776)
Bill of Rights. Yet slavery expands (1791)
Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
100,000 slaves escape from plantations to fight for Union Armies (1863)
End of Discrimination in defense industries (1951)
Truman's Civil Rights Commission (1946)
Brown vs. Board of Education (1954)
Civil Rights Act (1964)
1422
1500
1600
1700
1800
1900
1968
Exploration and Colonization of America
Establishments of A New Nation
Civil War & Reconstruction
Building An Industrial Nation
Reform in America
Rise of U.S. as a world power
Between two wars
W.W. II and beyond
Problems of A New Nation

71.